

Shah quits Iran today, to visit Sadat in Aswan on way to U.S.

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1978 average prices were 50.6% higher than 1977's Biggest yearly price jump since '52

By SELOMO MAOZ Post Economic Reporter The average level of prices last year was 50.6 per cent higher than in 1977. This was the biggest annual jump since 1955, when the rise over 1951 level was 57.7 per cent.

that he is not yet satisfied by last month's slowdown in the pace of inflation over November. He said he will continue to wage war on inflation by every means possible. He pointed out that December's index rise was 50 per cent lower than November's.

cent), health costs (64.2 per cent) and vegetables and fruit (69.7 per cent). Education, on the other hand, went up by only 37.7 per cent.

Pound falls against European currencies

The pound fell yesterday by 0.8 per cent against most European currencies, except for the Swiss franc, which was slightly weakened in relation to the Israeli currency.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi forced to quit Iran by a year of increasingly violent demonstrations is to leave Teheran today "authoritative court sources" reported in the Iranian capital last night. His destination was reported to be the U.S., after a stop-over in Egypt.

There was no confirmation of the Shah's imminent departure from the Iranian government sources but the Egyptian government announced in Cairo that the monarch would today arrive in Aswan for a meeting with President Anwar Sadat.

There was no indication of how long the shah, accompanied by Empress Farah, would stay in Egypt, but his sojourn was expected to be brief. It was not known whether the shah would make other stops on his way to the U.S.

Announcement of his departure came on the heels of the Iranian Senate's overwhelming approval by a 38-vote, with two abstentions, of a new civilian government of Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar. The lower house of parliament is to vote today.

Yesterday's vote came amid unceasing weekend violence in Iranian towns in which 20 persons were reported killed. Among the dead was an American Jewish businessman in the southeastern city of Kerman and three police officers in Tabriz, northwest of Teheran.

The American, 55-year-old Martin Berkowitz of San Francisco, was working in Iran as office manager for the Parsons-Jordan construction company. The former U.S. Air force colonel, a Vietnam war veteran, was stabbed to death in his kitchen on Sunday. His telephone had been cut and a note posted on his door which said, "Go back to your own country."

In another incident, six cadets of the military-industrial college in Majid-e-Suleiman, a town in the southwestern oilfields, were shot dead when they joined young demonstrators who attacked an oil company club before burning a building of Savak, the hated secret police.

Once the shah leaves, Bakhtiar will face the opposition of the exiled Muslim holy man Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and his huge following who demand an Islamic republic guided by religious leaders. Khomeini has denounced the Bakhtiar government as "illegitimate" because it was established under the shah.



Iranian army soldiers hold aloft pictures of Ayatollah Khomeini, the chief religious opponent of the shah, during a 100,000-person demonstration in Teheran yesterday. (AP radiophoto)

Egypt plans 'warm welcome' for shah

CAIRO (AP). — Egypt plans a "warm welcome" for the embattled shah of Iran who flies to Aswan today to meet President Anwar Sadat, a presidential spokesman said yesterday.

October (1973) war (against Israel) and his support of the Egyptian political action to arrive at a just and lasting settlement to the Middle East problem.

Industry calls for 90-day price freeze

Jerusalem Post Staff EL AVIV. — The Coordinating Committee of Economic Organizations (whose most important component is the Manufacturers Association) is calling on its members to do "everything in their power" in the next 90 days to freeze prices or even lower them, and to slash the middleman's cut to the bare minimum.

The coordinating committee wants the general public "to think twice — and then don't buy — about purchasing new cars, refrigerators, furniture, clothes, carpets and so on."

private or Histadrut firms will not be effective unless the government also refrains from price and tax rises.

Assad hopes Palestinian flag will fly over J'lem

DAMASCUS. — Syrian President Hafez Assad welcomed some 200 members of the Palestine National Council to their 14th meeting here last night by saying that he hopes to see the Palestinian flag fly over Jerusalem.

He extended a special greeting to the people of the West Bank, saying, "May God be with them in resisting Zionist designs."

Brother of Ramle jailbreaker apprehended as manhunt continues for six convicts

By YOEL DAB AND YORAM BAR Jerusalem Post Reporters AFA. — Yosef Danino, 28, who escaped two weeks ago from the Tel Aviv District Court, was captured yesterday morning at a flat in the city of Ata. Danino is the brother of notorious Moshe Danino, one of the six escapees from Ramle Prison, who are still at large.

break into the apartment at 4 a.m. was reached after a few hours of police surveillance of the flat, carried out on the basis of information the police had from anonymous sources.

his brother Moshe. "You can never believe such criminals as Yosef Danino," Avinoam said.

Hussein to Damascus for talks

Jerusalem Post Staff and Agencies King Hussein of Jordan is to go on a one-day visit to Damascus today for talks with Syrian President Hafez Assad, Radio Amman reported last night.

nan Kheirallah arrived in Damascus yesterday to attend the first session of the joint military committee with Syria that was formed last October.

JRP abstains as portfolios reshuffled

By AARON BITTNER Jerusalem Post Reporter By a close 49-10-40 vote, the Knesset last night approved Prime Minister Menachem Begin's reshuffling of his cabinet.

ing portfolio; Minister without Portfolio Haim Landau assumes the helm at the Ministry of Transport; and Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i will be given another portfolio — Communications.

has scored two achievements: "Israel has become the world's second worst sufferer of inflation; and for the first time in the history of the Israel-Arab conflict, a public opinion poll in the U.S. showed Americans favouring an Arab (Egyptian) position over that of Israel, by 37 to 30 per cent. (Peres was referring to a Harris poll finding reported a few days ago.)

Soviets veto UN action on Cambodia

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — The Soviet Union last night vetoed any UN Security Council action on the situation in Cambodia.

Winter kills 32 in U.S. and Europe

Raging winter weather on both sides of the Atlantic was the cause of at least 32 people dead and more missing since the weekend.

POP IN!

While cooling your heels at Ben Gurion Airport take steps to keep in touch with Israel, fifty-two times a year. How? By reading The Jerusalem Post Weekly International Edition.

Speaking for the NRP, Yehuda Ben-Meir said his party, though a partner in Begin's coalition government, would abstain. The reason was the inequity in the distribution of posts by Begin.

Where have all the nurses gone?

This week's threat by hospital nurses to leave the Histadrut and set up their own union may not be carried out, but it reflects an overall malaise in the nursing profession that is most deeply felt by the nurses in the wards.

There is a critical shortage of skilled nurses in Israel's hospitals. Is this due to a lack of interest in the profession? Is it just a question of low pay? Or are there other, even more serious causes?

The nurses in the hospital wards are not only concerned with long hours and little pay. They are also desperately alarmed by the fact that many of those working with them, ostensibly nurses, have little training for the job.

Petah Tikva, she is studying for a master's degree in labour management, possibly in order to leave nursing.

Advertisement for Schneidman leather goods. Text: TOURISTS! LEATHER ONLY! TAX FREE. 25% REDUCTION. Women's & Men's Suede & Leather wear. Schneidman. The leader of suede and leather. Tel Aviv, 25 REHOV ZAMENHOFF (cor. King George St) Tel 210655. Open 9 a.m. - 7 p.m. Kibbutz Avelet Hoshahar.

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Small advertisement for a business or service.

Small advertisement for a business or service.

MKs trying to fill parties' coffers Election debts funding plan runs into trouble

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Reporter

The political parties' plan to pass retroactive legislation to cover their debts from the November 1978 municipal elections ran into trouble yesterday.

The problems arose at an informal consultation between representatives of the three largest parties, their legal advisers, and the top Interior Ministry officials in charge of local elections. The group's conclusion was that even the Knesset, which traditionally looks after its own, would find it hard to swallow the retroactive hand-out law designed by the Likud, the Alignment and the NRP.

The Interior Ministry officials came to the informal consultation expecting to discuss the draft as referred to committee for preliminary reading. Instead, they found a new and more generous version of the hand-out law, and they refused to give an opinion on it immediately. They said that they needed a week to digest the new proposal and to try to reconcile it with the original law, passed last summer, on municipal election financing.

The version referred to committee granted the parties three major benefits:

- The entire unpaid portion of the election financing allocation would be paid within 15 days of the adoption of the bill, and not in May.
- Interest payments and bank charges incurred in the election financing would be reimbursed.
- Penalties against parties which failed to observe all the preliminary conditions of registration scrupulously would be cancelled.

However, the still more generous

version which the three big parties cooked up since last week contained the following extra benefits:

- An additional election financing payment of IL20 a head, above and beyond the original financing allocation decided upon last summer, calculated according to the total number of electors in the register and for both rounds of elections (where two rounds were held).
- The parties which were negligent in observing all the preliminary registration procedures will not be penalized if they now obtain the retroactive sponsorship of a national political party.
- An extra period of grace of between one and two months would be granted for parties to get their accounts straightened out.

The Interior Ministry officials pointed out that the original legislation was classified as a "temporary provision" and was built around dates, timetables and conditions clearly identifying it as a one-time arrangement. They said that it was unusual to pass an amendment which would be a "temporary provision" altering an earlier "temporary provision" retroactively, on a financial matter of direct interest to the parties making the law, at the expense of the taxpayers.

The representatives of the parties explained that the retroactive sponsorship of negligent small parties was designed to coax them into conditions by extending the financial encouragement to them. They explained that the small one-seat parties which had debts would understand that the way their money headaches could be cured was by their agreeing to accept the tutelage of the major parties.



Saplings planted along the new road to Ramot were uprooted yesterday and strewn along the roadway. (Zoom 77)

Saplings along road to Ramot uprooted as dispute continues

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The dispute over the new road to Ramot took some new turns yesterday when unknown persons destroyed hundreds of saplings planted along the roadway and the Jerusalem Municipality announced that it will not quickly clean up the litter created by anti-road demonstrators in Mea She'arim.

The saplings were being planted to shield the road from the religious neighbourhoods of Exrat Tora and Kiryat Zanz bordering it. Orthodox residents threatened municipal workers who arrived at the scene yesterday morning, according to the municipal spokesman. But the planting of the saplings continued. Mayor Teddy Kolek has called for police action to find out who uprooted the saplings.

In Mea She'arim, garbage bins

overturned by religious demonstrators during their clash with police over the weekend will not be righted by sanitation workers until the end of the week — if then — the spokesman said. The demonstrations in the religious quarter were an outgrowth of the arrest of demonstrators near the Ramot road.

The municipality will close off two more streets to Sabbath traffic — Rehov Pisga in Bayit Vagan and Rehov Yosef Ben-Matityahu in Makor Baruch — while it seeks to provide Friday-night activities for the city's secular youth, Kolek said on Sunday.

Kolek was speaking at a meeting of the City Council which formally approved the coalition agreement between Kolek's One Jerusalem faction and the religious factions on the council.

Sharon scouts Gush site near Nablus

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The chairman of the Ministerial Settlement Committee, Ariel Sharon, yesterday flew over the Nablus area to pick a site for a new Gush Emunim settlement, a government source said.

Agriculture Minister Sharon, who likes to inspect settlement sites before deciding, helicoptered to the Nablus area with several aides, the source said. No decisions were taken during the 90-minute tour.

Meanwhile, preparations are under way for five new Nahal outposts within a month. These are Nu'eima, between Jericho and Allenby Bridge; an outpost in the Rafiah area; an outpost near the Jiftik, northwest of the Damiya Bridge;

and two outposts in the central Galilee on either side of Sakhnin.

Sharon's flight follows the cabinet decision on January 7 to recognize Gush Emunim's Eilon Moreh group as a candidate for settlement. The group squatted on the road to Nablus for nine days, until January 8, demanding permission to proceed to a hill two kilometres south of Nablus. They returned to their caravan settlement at Camp Kaddum after Sharon and Education Minister Ze'evulun Hammer assured them they would be permitted to settle near Nablus.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan on Saturday said he opposed the establishment of a Jewish settlement near Nablus.

Nazi trial witness collapses

HAIFA (Iltm). — A resident of Kiryat Motzkin collapsed on the witness stand yesterday as she gave an eyewitness account to a West German grand jury that is here to take testimony about Nazi war crimes.

Hava Becker, 49, was testifying at a hearing of a Bielfeld grand jury that is charged with investigating accusations against Wilhelm Westheide, 71, and Johanna Zileh, 60. Westheide and Zileh are charged with responsibility for the 1942 mass murder of some 9,000 Jews from the Vladimir-Linsk ghetto near the Polish-Russian border.

Westheide is also accused of personally murdering six Jews, and Zileh is also accused of murdering three Jewish children during Westheide's rule of the ghetto as the

Nazi gauleiter in the region. Before she collapsed on the witness stand, Becker described the chilling details of the digging of a mass grave that she said Westheide said was to be a petrol tank. She said her father was forced to help dig the pit, and that her mother was forced to cover up the Jews who were shot and thrown into the grave. She also said she did not know whether her father was shot whether he was buried alive. Becker said she escaped the mass murder by hiding in an attic overlooking the ghetto plaza. She said that from a window in the attic she watched her grandmother, aunt and cousins marched off to trucks that took them to the mass grave.

Aridor offered deputy's job under Pat

By SHLOMO MAOZ
Post Economic Reporter

Prime Minister Menachem Begin has offered Yoram Aridor an appointment as deputy minister of industry, Trade and Tourism, Aridor yesterday told reporters. A deputy minister in the Prime Minister's Office, Aridor was put in charge of the industry ministry after Yigal Hurvitz's resignation. Gideon Patt, who takes over today as minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism, recommended Aridor for the deputy post. Aridor says he will

decide within the next few days if he may serve both as deputy minister of the industry office and in the Prime Minister's Office.

Aridor reported that his last office was to look into the problem of services given by airlines and travel companies to Israeli tourists. He also reported that three laws soon be drawn up for consumer protection: the consumer protection law, the fair trade law, and amendment to the Restraint of Practices Law, banning competition which could hurt the economy.

BEGIN SEES URGENCY

(Continued from page 1)

Ambassador Atherton, therefore, and State Department legal aide Herbert Hansell who will accompany him, will be looking eagerly for a modicum of progress as a means of revitalizing the peace process and facilitating a successful subsequent meeting on the ministerial level.

The likeliest area for such progress is in Article 4 of the draft treaty — the "review clause." Some Israeli sources see a possible solution along the following lines:

- Egypt's withdrawal of its demand for a mandatory review of the Sinai security arrangements after five years.
- Insertion, either in the text of the article or in an explanatory note, of language expressing each side's right to demand such a review.
- Insertion of language specifying that such a review would be held at a reasonable interval after the treaty goes into effect, or after the final withdrawal from Sinai is completed.

This solution would satisfy Israel's reservations over the fixed-period review idea — Israel feels a fixed-period review would give the treaty a transient quality — and at the same time satisfy Egypt's concern that the various security provisions in the Sinai, which it feels are a severe diminution of its sovereignty over the peninsula, should be recognized as not permanent.

The Israeli team to meet with Atherton will be headed by Dr. Eilahu Ben-Elissar, director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, and will comprise Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir, Foreign Ministry legal aide-Meir Rosenne, and Hebrew University international

lawyer Ruth Lapidot. The talks began in earnest only on Thursday since Atherton and his party arrived late today (though there will be an informal session this evening).

It was Ben-Elissar and Rosenne, together with Atherton and Egyptian officials, launched the Israel-Egypt-U.S. negotiations at the Mena House hotel in Cairo in December 1977.

The Israeli side is expected to put out the American final, before the forward proposals of the treaty either on Article 4 or on Article 10 (the "priority of obligations clause"). Possibly, there will be a cabinet session on Thursday to report of the initial meetings. Atherton and to take decisions on what formulations can be submitted to him for conveyance to Cairo.

Prof. Lapidot, who heads the national Law Department at Hebrew University, is understood to be in line for the post of Ministerial legal aide when Rosenne goes to Paris in the summer. He probably make her decision on the basis of the forthcoming experience as a government negotiator. He talks this week.

Farmers, Arabs face tax checks

Post Economic Reporter

The agricultural sector and the Arab community will be the taxman's main targets in the coming year. The tax authorities feel that evasion is particularly rife in these areas, discussion of the problem at a three-day seminar at Jerusalem's Randa Shalom Hotel showed yesterday.

The authorities will check some 7,000 taxpayers' files down to the last detail, selecting the files on a sample basis. Another 50,000 files will also undergo thorough checking, though without the same degree of detail. Some 120,000 self-employed tax-

payers will have to make declarations of their capital. These will include people who have not kept books in recent years, and especially those who were caught in this way during recent raids by the income tax investigations department.

The tax authorities have come to the conclusion that they should not place much confidence in taxpayers' declarations. They therefore intend to check every file, not necessarily in a superficial manner. Their aim in principle is to check every taxpayer's file once in three years, so that a third of all files will undergo scrutiny each year.

Decision delayed on folding NRP paper

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The decision will be made next Sunday on whether the National Religious Party's official newspaper, "Hatzofeh," will continue to appear.

The 40-year-old paper has been sinking into the red in recent years, and many party members advocate its closure.

A tentative decision to fold the paper was reached last week and was to have been presented to the party secretariat on Sunday. But the meeting was postponed a week.

Last-minute efforts to rescue the paper have been undertaken, especially in the U.S. and Western Europe, where party sympathizers have launched a fund-raising campaign.

The International Board of Directors,
The Executive Committee and Administration
of the Shaare Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem,
express their deepest sorrow on the death of

Rabbanit SARAH HERZOG

and extend sincerest condolences to the family.

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
and its Board of Governors
mourn the passing of

Rabbanit SARAH HERZOG

and extend sincere condolences to the bereaved family.

We mourn the loss of our honoured, beloved member and devoted worshipper at our Central Synagogue

Rabbanit SARAH HERZOG

We extend heartfelt condolences to her family

Yeshurun Organization,
Jerusalem
Central Synagogue
Yeshurun Ladies Guild

American Mizrahi Women in Israel
joins the whole House of Israel in deep mourning
at the passing of

Rabbanit SARAH HERZOG

a great leader of Religious Zionism.

Hadassah World Zionist Organization of America
and the family of Hadassah in Israel
mourn the passing of

Rabbanit SARAH HERZOG

and express sincere condolences to the bereaved family.

For the first time in the history of Britain's Joint Israel Appeal, a group of Sephardi fund-raisers and contributors has arrived in Israel.

Led by the Sephardi chief rabbi of Great Britain, Dr. Solomon Gaon, the 40-member delegation will tour the country for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Nessim D. Gaon and Family, Geneva
offer deepest condolences to
Mr. Chaim Herzog and Family
on the death of his dear mother

Rabbanit SARAH HERZOG

Her memory will shine forever.

Mr. Nessim D. Gaon, President of
the World Sephardi Federation
and the Members of the Presidium
offer sincere sympathies to
Mr. Chaim Herzog and Family
on the death of his remarkable mother

Rabbanit SARAH HERZOG

The Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland
and its Israel office
extend heartfelt condolences to

Chaim Herzog
and the family
on the death of his illustrious mother

Rabbanit SARAH HERZOG

A memorial service and unveiling of the tombstone of

RUTH (née Rüdenberg)
and
ABRAHAM HAMBURGER

will take place on Wednesday, January 17, 1979 at 3.00 p.m. at the new cemetery, Kfar Samir, Haifa. We shall meet at the main gate. Transportation will be provided from 18 Hatishbi St., Haifa at 2.30 p.m.

We thank sincerely all those who expressed their sympathy.

Hans Rüdenberg, Haifa
Anat and Ron Hamburger, Haifa
Hanna Pickman and family, Haifa
Elišheva Litan and family, Nahariya

Zeev Jabotinsky's disciples deeply mourn
the untimely death of

SOLOMON FRIEDRICH

Member of the World Executive of Herut-Hatzohar
Member of the Presidium of the Zionist General Council
Director General of Alliance France-Israel
who passed away in Paris on Friday, January 12, 1979

THE FAMILY
Herut Movement Central Committee
World Executive of Herut-Hatzohar
Shilthon Betar
I.Z.L. Veterans Organization
Herut-Hatzohar, France
Betar, France

The public will be able to pay last respects from 10.00 a.m. tomorrow, January 17, 1979, at Beit Jabotinsky, 38 King George St., Tel Aviv. At 11.00 a.m., the funeral cortege will leave Jerusalem, and will assemble in the courtyard of the Jewish Agency Building, Jerusalem. At 12.30 p.m., the cortege will depart for the Mount of Olives.

Friends and those who cherish his memory are asked to pay respects.

External Relations Department
World Zionist Organization
mourns the passing of

SOLOMON FRIEDRICH

founder and director of the France-Israel Alliance, a chief promoter of Israeli causes in France, and loyal partner in the department, and extends condolences to the family.

We wish to thank all our friends and acquaintances who expressed their sympathy on the passing of our beloved mother, grandmother and aunt

LOUISE GOLDBREICH

The Bereaved: Lizzi and Rony Laufer and family

Inge
deeply mourned by Jaffa

For the first time in the history of Britain's Joint Israel Appeal, a group of Sephardi fund-raisers and contributors has arrived in Israel.

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Israel picks 100 Viet refugees from crowded, rusting freighter

MANILA BAY, Philippines (Reuters). — An Israeli official who has handled thousands of refugee cases in the past 20 years yesterday described the crowded conditions aboard the rusted freighter vessel *Tung An* here as among the worst he had ever seen.

"This is far worse than almost any boat which brought refugees to Israel in the 1940s, except perhaps for the famous refugee ship *Exodus*," Yehuda Weisberger of the Jewish Agency said yesterday.

Weisberger arrived here on Sunday to help select the 100 refugees that Israel has agreed to take from among the 2,000 Vietnamese packed on the small, rusting freighter, now

in Manila Bay for nearly three weeks. The stench of the freighter's rotting cargo and bad sanitation can be smelt hundreds of metres away.

Weisberger went to the *Tung An* with the representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Werner Blatter. Philippine officials and Israeli officials headed by Ambassador Moshe Raviv, to make the selection.

Asked why Israel was taking the refugees, Weisberger answered: "...we who have suffered so greatly as refugees ourselves cannot remain indifferent and watch the sufferings of our fellow-beings crowded on a refugee ship. It does concern us. It concerns every human being."

As the party approached the freighter aboard a Philippines Coast Guard vessel, Weisberger remarked it was "tragically reminiscent" of the more than 60 refugee boats he remembered coming to Israel after World War II.

"The striking difference is that everyone in Israel was unanimous in welcoming those refugees," he added.

The arrival of the interviewing team was a big event for the refugees, who took up every inch of space on the deck to clap and cheer as the Coast Guard boat approached. Family groups were brought individually for interviews to the Coast Guard vessel by one of the refugees' representatives.



Israel's ambassador to the Philippines, Moshe Raviv (right), reads letters from some of the Vietnam refugees on board the *Tung An* ship marooned at Manila Bay. (UPI telephoto)

Viet 'rights' same as earlier group

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The 100 Vietnamese refugees due here next week will be accorded the same housing and financial privileges that were granted to the 66 Vietnamese who were given refuge by Israel in 1977, according to Aharon Amit, director of absorption services at the Absorption Ministry.

The second group of homeless Vietnamese are scheduled to leave Manila on January 23 on a regular flight. It has not yet been decided what commercial airline will bring them to Israel.

The original group of refugees are possibly the "best absorbed" group of arrivals to Israel (not being Jewish, they are not considered "im-

migrants"). Only two have left since a merchant ship rescued them in open seas about 18 months ago.

They received, in addition to free accommodation in the Ofakim absorption centre, grants for initial living expenses, funds for buying household equipment, six months' free sick fund insurance, and other help — all by a decision of the special inter-ministerial committee that prepared and arranged their arrival.

They were also entitled to rental subsidies and permanent housing in government-constructed apartment buildings that are still available. A few families settled in Anur in the Tel Aviv area, receiving Amidar flats that olim did not want them but are now eager to get because of the

housing shortage.

Since the law does not allow settlers who are not Jews to receive customs exemptions (except in special cases), the ministerial committee permitted a IL5,000 grant to each single Vietnamese and IL10,000 to each family to help pay customs duties on household items.

There has been no attempt to encourage the Vietnamese refugees to convert to Judaism in order to receive immigrant privileges, contrary to an impression possibly given in an article in *The Jerusalem Post* last week. They have already received most of the privileges. In addition, the rabbinate would not perform conversion for reasons other than belief in Judaism's tenets.

High-rise to block view of Bahai edifice

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Construction has started on a 25-story, 90-apartment tower in Rehov Hillel, which, when completed in two and a half years, will block the view of the Bahai's monumental Universal House of Justice building now nearing completion on the slopes of Mount Carmel.

The Bahai edifice, being built at a cost of \$20m., is possibly the costliest building in the country. It is slated for completion in about a year.

Both the Bahai structure and the apartment tower are fully licensed by the proper authorities.

John Wade of the Bahai centre told *The Jerusalem Post* that he considers the anticipated "visual clash" between the structures "rather tragic." He said that officials of the Bahai faith had not known about the

tower because the required public notices had been published in the Hebrew press only.

He said that when work on the tower started last September, complaints were sent to the Haifa Municipality; but the reply was that it was too late to stop construction.

A municipal spokesman told *The Post* that the plans for the high-rise had been under way for several years and that the builder, Ya'acov Fritsker and Co., obtained the permits years ago.

The Greek-style Universal House of Justice building was designed by Iranian architect Hussein Amanat to make an "impression for centuries." It is 26.5 metres high, faced in white marble, quarried in Greece and surrounded by a white marble colonnade. The building will house the supreme legislative body and administrative centre of the Bahai

faith, which has its world centre in Haifa. Though designed to be impressive, the site was chosen to enable the nearby gold-domed Bahai shrine to still dominate the area.

Ironically, the adjoining abundant green area, owned by Bahai, had made possible construction of the high-rise. Planning regulations make licensing of high-rises conditional on their being located in green space.

Shimshon Fritsker told *The Post* that some of the apartments in the tower have already been sold, "but we are businessmen and open to any reasonable offers." Asked if they would agree to cancel some of the top floors in order not to block the view of the Bahai edifice, Fritsker said, "If they raise such a proposal, we'll be ready to discuss it, in return for compensation."

Green Patrol assailed for roundup of Beduin's flock

By HARRY WALL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Action taken by the Green Patrol against a local Beduin family has aroused the ire of some residents of Mizpeh Ramon.

"They have left feelings of bitterness in the town," was the way Zvi Hazan, a former deputy council head, described what he termed "unnecessary harassment" of a Beduin family who are regarded as members of the community.

Early last Monday morning a Green Patrol unit (of 25 men) in five jeeps and six trucks arrived at the tent site of Juma el-Ramag, whose family lives outside the gates of the Maxima factory. Ramag, a night watchman at the factory, was accused of allowing his sheep and goats to roam freely in the area.

Witnesses on the scene told *The Jerusalem Post* that Ramag's flocks, which were in a fenced-in area, were rounded up and taken to the quarantine centre in Beersheba. The goats were later sold at IL450 a head, half their market value, according to Ramag. The sheep have been kept in quarantine until the Beduin agrees to pay a IL7,600 fine, he added.

A spokesman for the Nature Reserves Authority, which administers the Green Patrol, told *The*

Post that the action was taken against the Beduin in accordance with an official plan to reduce the size of the sheep herds by one-half. "And it is illegal to graze goats inside Israel, as they permanently destroy vegetation," said the official, Yael Shoham, in explaining the confiscation of the Beduin's goats.

Workers at the Maxima plant, who observed the action, protested at the time that the Beduin's flocks don't roam freely, and that they are fed with fodder kept in a factory warehouse. They also attempted to have the matter brought before the local council.

According to one of the workers, the Beduin's wife was chased by patrol members when she tried to gather frightened lambs. "She became hysterical and had to be treated for shock," said Hazan, now director of the local Magen David Adom.

In recent weeks the Green Patrol has stepped up its activities in resettling Beduin from the central Negev and confiscating their animals. Local observers attribute this to the earmarking of much of the disputed land for the relocation of military installations from the Sinai in anticipation of a peace treaty with Egypt.

High school strike left 500 dropouts

Jerusalem Post Reporter

About 500 pupils dropped out of schools around the country during the secondary school teachers' strike during November and December, the Education Ministry reportedly reported yesterday.

This is described as very few when considering the total population of 300,000 pupils in the seventh to 12th grades.

However, Yitzhak Friedman, head

of the ministry's pupils division, said that "the number of dropouts was higher than the normal rate."

He said the ministry is now attempting, with the aid of truant officers, to identify and "re-enroll" the pupils, most of whom found employment during the 45-day strike.

Friedman stressed that the campaign to "re-enroll" the pupils is in full swing.

Treasury willing to cover cities' budget deficits

By SHLOMO MAOZ
Post Economic Reporter

The treasury is looking into the possibility of consolidating the financial losses of the local authorities on condition that limitations be placed on future expenses by the cities. The combined deficit of the country's local authorities has been estimated at IL3b.

In a meeting yesterday, the ministers of interior and finance, the director-general of the Interior Ministry, the chairman of the Budgets Division of the treasury, several mayors and the chairman of the Union of Local Authorities agreed to establish a committee to investigate the financial condition of the local authorities.

Meanwhile, the treasury has agreed to transfer IL250m. by the end of this month to cover part of the local authorities' deficits.

The new committee, which will be comprised of the directors-general of the Interior and Finance Ministries and representatives of the local authorities, is to determine the exact deficit. Legislation and authorization by the Knesset Finance Committee will be necessary to finalize the extent of aid to the authorities.

The meeting yesterday decided that any aid to local authorities will include a guarantee by mayors not to let their budgets run into deficits.

In other words, the government has agreed to "turn over a new leaf" with the municipalities and local authorities as long as they do not operate on deficit budgets — which ultimately gnaws at the national budget.

EMISSARIES. — Forty candidates for posts overseas as emissaries of the United Israel Appeal-Keren Hayesod have just completed a month-long intensive training course.

Abu Dis residents angry over tractors

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Residents of Abu Dis, to the east of Jerusalem, have complained to the military government that Israeli tractors have been carrying out large-scale work on land at nearby Khirbat Murassas.

The residents say that work on the 15,000-dunam site — part of which is used for grazing — began about a month ago. A complaint to the military government in Bethlehem elicited the response that the land had been appropriated almost five years ago. The residents say this was the first they heard of the seizure.

A Defence Ministry inquiry showed that the work at Khirbat Murassas is being carried out by the Public Works Department in

preparation for a new Israeli suburb due to be built on the way to Ma'aleh Adumim. The new suburb will serve as the major urban centre for the industrial zone at Ma'aleh Adumim.

In a related development, residents of Yasuf village, south of Nabulus, are to apply to the High Court of Justice for an injunction against work being carried out for the new settlement at Tapuah, which they claim is encroaching on their land.

They have applied to East Jerusalem attorney Elias Khouri to take the case to court on the grounds that some 200 dunams seized from them were used to build a civilian settlement and not a military base. The seizure was originally made for military purposes, they say.

NRP ABSTAINS

(Continued from page 1)

abstention should not be construed as personal criticism of Ministers Fatt, Levy, Landau and Moda'i as they enter their new posts. "We are certain they will serve the nation well," said Ben-Meir.

He concluded: "The government would be unwise to take our abstention lightly... the wound remains open and will not heal until every coalition partner receives its rightful representation in the cabinet — in proportion to its representation in the Knesset."

Just before the vote, Begin sought

to mollify the politically offended NRP deputies. "Your argument is well based," Begin admitted. "The informal formula had been one minister for each four Knesset deputies of a coalition partner. But now that one of these partner factions (DMC) has broken up, I do not think the NRP should hold the Likud to the original Knesset-cabinet representation formula."

"I, for my part, will continue to strive at living up to other sections of our coalition agreement with you, and I look forward to continued partnership between the Likud and the NRP."

Voting against the cabinet "reshuffle," in addition to the Alignment and leftist factions, were Shal — the DMC breakaway faction — the Independent Liberals, and Kalman Kahana of Poalei Agudat Yisrael.

In a press statement, members of the Likud-La'am faction announced they would not take part in the debate or vote, "to show our feelings at the government's blundering, and the gap between promises and fulfillment of those promises by the Begin government."

Bir Zeit teachers and pupils barred from press conference

By BENNY MORRIS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Bir Zeit University lecturers and pupils, scheduled to appear yesterday at a press conference in Jerusalem's Beit Agron, were barred from attending by the military governor of Judea and Samaria on pain of "severe legal action." Ironically, the press conference was originally called to protest what Bir Zeit staffers termed "renewed harassment by the Israeli military authorities."

The conference, well-attended by the foreign press, went ahead with lawyer Felicia Langer and Dr. Israel Loeft of the Hebrew University "representing" the absent Bir Zeit people. Newsmen were told that on Sunday evening at nine o'clock, the university vice-president, Dr. Baranki, was summoned to appear before the Ramallah military governor. The governor said that the military authorities had heard that a "Rakah" press conference was to be held at Beit Agron the next day and that Bir Zeit staff and students were prohibited from attending it on pain of "severe legal action."

A spokesman for the Judea and Samaria command told *The Jerusalem Post* that the military governor had prohibited professors and students from attending the press conference but that he was not

at liberty to explain the prohibition. "It was of a political nature and therefore I cannot comment upon it," he said.

At the press conference, Langer accused the Israeli authorities of torturing four of her clients, who are Bir Zeit students, and of abusing a fifth. None of the five, she claimed, had been indicted or formally charged with anything. "They were interrogated about their political beliefs and not about any alleged terrorist ties or activities," she said.

Langer claimed that telephone and electricity lines to Bir Zeit's campus were cut off by the authorities yesterday, and that roadblocks were set up in its environs to cut the college off from the outside world in the hours before the press conference.

The military government spokesman denied the torture charges and denied that electricity and telephone lines were cut off. Langer claimed that she visited several of her clients after they were tortured and saw residual marks on their wrists and necks. She wrote to Defence Minister Ezer Weizman urging that the prisoners undergo a medical examination and that the matter be investigated. "All I got," she said, "was a standard written reply saying that 'the matter will be dealt with.'"

Oil tanker runs aground near Haifa

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A tanker ran aground here with 80,000 tons of crude oil in her tank early Sunday morning. Experts said that the chances of an oil spill were slight, but another tanker will be brought alongside to pump out some of the oil in an attempt to refloat the ship.

The tanker had come to Haifa from Ashkelon for repairs of some minor engine trouble. She had been on a trial run following the repairs when she ran aground on rocks in Kishon Bay, opposite the Haifa suburb of Kiryat Haim. An initial attempt to tow the ship off the rocks failed, *The Jerusalem Post* learned.

Treasury computer request turned down

By SHLOMO MAOZ
Post Economic Reporter

A senior member of the Knesset Finance Committee yesterday rejected a treasury request for IL5.25m. to buy computer time.

MLK Haim Kaufman (Likud) turned down the treasury request on the grounds that the treasury had "tried to slip through the back door" the acquisition of a computer for the Office Mechanization Centre.

The rejection came after a renewed treasury request for a computer. But, unlike an earlier request to buy a machine, this time the treasury sought to lease computer time.

Kaufman called the treasury request "suspicious" and received committee agreement to request further details, in effect postponing

indefinitely any decision on the matter.

Kaufman said there was no need for new computer facilities, especially since the National Insurance Institute and the Bank of Israel are planning to cancel their contract with the OMC and use their own computers.

Official sources in Jerusalem pointed out that the State Revenue Administration's computer was bought last year without the authorization of the Knesset committee.

The sources said that the computer was bought out of the regular budget, which increased the availability of government computer facilities. The sources said that as a result of last year's acquisition, there may not be a need for a new computer.

Coaching is key to better boxers

Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Israeli boxers should improve tremendously in the next two years, and there may be as many as four fighters who could acquit themselves very well in the Moscow Olympics. Rolly Schwartz, coach of the U.S. Olympic boxing team, said here yesterday.

Schwartz, who followed the fortunes of the Israeli team of boxers which recently toured the U.S. and has been visiting boxing clubs here, said that Israel's best fighters lacked maturity and were not ready today for Olympic competition. "I would not send them in against Russian, East European or Cuban boxers today. But the best young Israelis I saw have plenty of talent and with good coaching and plenty of international competition will do well in the Olympics," Schwartz said.

He singled out 17-year-old Yona Oskar and Moshe Sigauker, 18, both

of Lod; Mahmud Ghanem, 21, of Nazareth; and Adiv Nissnass of Acre, as Israel's best prospects.

Schwartz, who led the successful American boxing team at the last Olympics and who is recognized as America's top expert in amateur boxing, was disappointed that there was no boxing in the Israel Army.

Also visiting here is Ahmet Comert of Turkey, a former boxer, coach and referee, who this week is examining 15 Israeli referees, all former boxers, who have passed special courses.

The national team, comprising 13 boxers, leaves at the end of the week for Scandinavia for international matches against Sweden on January 22, Norway on January 26, and Finland on January 30.

Shimshon Amshalem, head of the Sports Federation's boxing section, said that boxing was experiencing a revival in Israel.

Int'l war veterans meeting next month

By SHAYAT SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Some 800 Jewish war veterans from abroad will join 1,000 Israelis for the second World Assembly of Jewish Veterans due to open at the Jerusalem Hilton on February 11. President Yitzhak Navon is scheduled to greet the participants, who will discuss the spread of anti-Semitism in the world and the relations between Israel and Jews abroad, Alex Zielony, chairman of the organizing committee, told *The Jerusalem Post*.

The convention also will be addressed by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan; one of his predecessors, Abba Eban; and the chairman of the

Jewish Agency Executive, Arye Dulzin. Defence Minister Ezer Weizman will meet the participants during a tour of army installations.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin will wind up the convention at a public meeting at Binyanei Ha'Ooms on Thursday, February 15.

The idea to maintain contact between Jewish veterans from various nations was conceived after the Yom Kippur War, Zielony said. In 1976 the first convention was held in Jerusalem, where former chief of staff Haim Laskov was elected president of the (International) War Veterans League. Eligible for membership are veterans of regular armies, as well as former partisans.

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New regime warns UN against decisions in absentia Cambodia campaign fans out

BANGKOK (Reuters). — The new pro-Vietnamese administration in Cambodia yesterday stepped up a diplomatic offensive against the government of ousted Prime Minister Pol Pot as its military attack came within earshot of the Thai border.

The Hanoi-backed Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council of Heng Samrin sent a letter to the chairman of the UN Security Council yesterday saying that any meeting on the Cambodian problem held without its voice would be a violation of the country's sovereignty.

The diplomatic offensive coincided

with a continuing drive by Vietnamese-led forces in Cambodia fanning out to the north and south of the border town of Poipet.

Artillery fire from both sides of Poipet broke out before dawn yesterday and could be clearly heard from the eastern Thai frontier town of Aranyaprathet, just opposite Poipet. The firing stopped after about three hours.

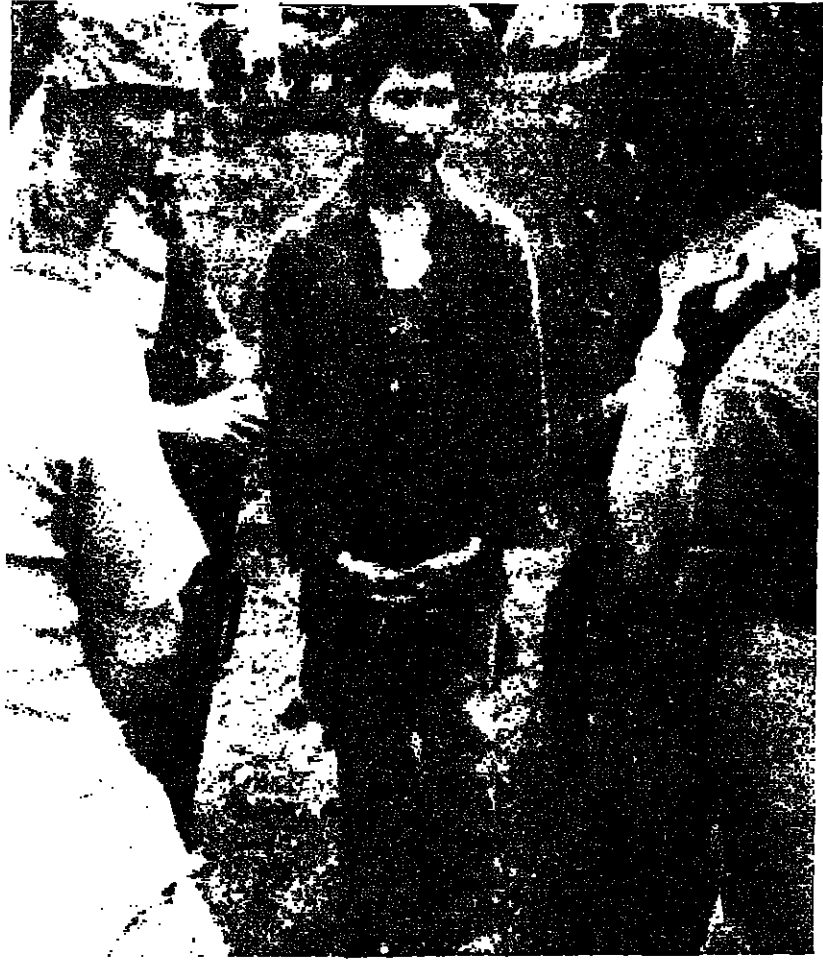
So far, there has been no visible sign of either Heng Samrin's Vietnamese-backed troops or of the expected influx of refugees and fleeing Khmer Rouge soldiers.

Senior Thai military sources at the

border said that they did not believe the insurgent movement's forces would take Poipet, as it was not a strategically important town.

Western diplomatic sources here said that a protracted guerrilla war by the ousted government troops might only just be starting.

Vietnamese Communications Minister Pham Trong Tue had talks with Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanand here yesterday. A Thai spokesman said the visiting minister brought a message from Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong saying that Hanoi wanted to continue friendly relations with Thailand.



Thai border guards question a Cambodian refugee, suspected of being a soldier of the former Phnom Penh regime of Pol Pot. (AP radiophoto)

North Korean army said 5th largest

By DON OBERDORFER
Washington Post News Service

WASHINGTON. — Two weeks ago there were reports in the press that President Jimmy Carter's plan to withdraw U.S. ground troops from South Korea had been complicated by a new factor — a U.S. intelligence estimate of the size of North Korea's army.

The full dimension of that new estimate is this:

The U.S. Army and the Central Intelligence Agency now believe North Korea has the fifth largest ground army in the world, a startling show of strength by a nation of only 17 million people.

The new assessment, now in the final stages of inter-agency review, credits North Korea with a ground force of 560,000 to 800,000 men, about one-fourth larger than previously reported.

The new information has stiffened resistance by some members of Congress and by elements of U.S. military and civilian officialdom to the planned strategic withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from South Korea by 1982. The first withdrawal of 3,800 troops took place last fall, and 2,400 additional troops are to be

withdrawn this year, leaving about 27,000 ground troops and 7,000 air force personnel.

Army and CIA studies credit North Korea with close to 40 divisions (including separate brigades), nearly twice as many as Pyongyang was believed to have at the beginning of this decade and a large increase from the existing estimate of 29 division equivalents.

Regarding manpower, army and CIA estimates that North Korea's ground force totals 560,000 to 800,000 men represent a sharp increase from the previous estimate of 440,000 men. Some officials believe the figure may rise further in coming months due to a planned reevaluation of North Korean rear echelons.

If the new data are officially accepted, North Korea will be credited for the first time in recent decades with an army larger than that of South Korea (560,000), a state with twice the population.

The new figures give Pyongyang an army larger than any in the world except for China, the Soviet Union, India and the U.S. (in that order).

Yet, Carter, Secretary of Defence Harold Brown and several other

senior officials are reported to be leaning toward the view that the intelligence changes do not fundamentally alter the situation on the ground in Korea, and therefore do not require major changes in the withdrawal programme.

Carter proposed the Korean pullout in the early stages of his presidential campaign and has been its strongest governmental advocate since taking office. He reportedly views the intelligence data as only one of many relevant factors, including the large and growing economic margin South Korea holds over North Korea.

The position of the joint chiefs of staff, which informally discussed the intelligence data with Brown last week, is of crucial importance. The uniformed chiefs reluctantly agreed to the Korean withdrawal programme two years ago, but only on certain conditions. One was that the military balance in the bitterly divided peninsula not be adversely affected.

Now, at a minimum, the new data provides the political and policy justification, if one is desired, for taking a new look at the Carter initiative.

22 killed — their 'life had no meaning'

STOCKHOLM (AP). — An 18-year-old part-time male hospital orderly was remanded in custody yesterday on suspicion of the poison murders of 22 elderly patients, including a 100-year-old woman, because he thought their life had no meaning, police said.

Chief prosecutor Sten Runerheim said the teenager, who was not identified, was suspected of killing patients at Malmo East Hospital in southern Sweden with a toxic cleaning liquid mixed with juice.

Police said the suspect never asked the patients if they wanted to die. They quoted him as saying he had killed them as an act of mercy

because "they had pains and their life had no meaning."

Clinic orderly Gun-Britt Nilsson, 37, said she watched about 10 old patients die mysteriously during her four-month stay at the hospital. "They screamed and appealed with agony-filled eyes," said the woman. "They died with pains that pass description. Never before have I seen such a death-struggle."

Medical experts said cleaning fluid, if swallowed, eats its way through the mouth and throat.

The suspect began working at the clinic last fall under a government programme for unemployed. He had no hospital training.

Sakharov's wife to be treated in Siena clinic

PARIS (Reuters). — The wife of Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov, Yelena Bonner, arrived here yesterday on her way to Italy for medical treatment.

Bonner, who is suffering from glaucoma, will be treated in a Siena clinic where she has undergone surgery for the eye disease twice before, friends said.

After her first visit to the clinic in 1975, she travelled to Oslo to receive the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to her husband that year.

Bonner, who has a 90-day exit visa, applied 10 months ago to leave the country, Sakharov said in Moscow.

Commons debate UK strike

LONDON (Reuters). — Britain's Parliament reconvened yesterday in a crisis atmosphere with no end in sight to a lorry drivers' strike and rail services on the verge of a nationwide shutdown.

The truckers' action imposed mounting industrial disruption, with supply lines in disarray, 175,000 workers laid off and industrialists saying a million more could be sent home this week.

Some supermarkets began rationing staples such as sugar and butter last weekend. Smaller groceries say their shelves may soon be empty.

Barring a last-minute breakthrough in pay talks, train drivers were set to begin a one-day strike at midnight last night with the threat of a further stoppage on Thursday.

Home Secretary Merlyn Rees was to make a special statement in the House of Commons yesterday but

the minority Labour government's real test will come in an emergency debate today.

Conservative opposition leader Margaret Thatcher was preparing an all-out attack on pay policy, in the hope of forcing Prime Minister James Callaghan into an early general election.

There was no sign yesterday of the trade unions pulling back from a confrontation with the government.

Moss Evans, leader of the giant Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU), made clear he was not ready to cooperate to hold down wages.

Evans described recent wage settlements, running at about 15 per cent, as moderate. Callaghan has been trying to restrict pay rises to 5 per cent. Most of the 100,000-odd lorry drivers on strike are TGWU members pushing for 22 per cent increases.

Portugal: No comment on rumoured China tie

LISBON (Reuters). — The Portuguese Foreign Ministry yesterday declined all comment on reports of imminent diplomatic relations between Portugal and China and speculation about Macao, a Portuguese territory at the mouth of China's Pearl River.

"We can say nothing at the moment except to deny one report that relations will be announced today," a ministry spokesman said.

The location of the PNC meeting in Damascus may well prove to be the most significant thing about it. Eleven out of the 13 previous PNC sessions were held in Cairo, headquarters of the Arab League, and in recent years were opened by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

The holding of this meeting under the auspices of President Hafiz Assad reflects the predicament of the Palestinians in the post-Camp David era and underlines the fact that Syria, whose "peace-keeping" forces in Lebanon keep the PLO firmly under their thumb, today has more authority and influence over the Palestinians than any other Arab state.

PLO 'parliament' likely to promote increased terror

By IAN BLACK
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Some 200 members of the Palestine National Council, who began 10 days of discussions in Damascus last night, are expected to resolve to increase terrorist activity against Israel. But they are unlikely to reach consensus on a number of major issues at a crucial juncture in both international and regional developments.

The 14th session of the council, the supreme authority of the Palestine Liberation Organization, comes as the U.S. is making another attempt at nudging Israel and Egypt into signing a peace treaty, and as Syria and Iraq are moving towards a full-scale merger which, if implemented, could radically alter the balance of power in the Middle East and reactivate the now dormant "Eastern Front."

One key issue likely to provoke intense debate during the PNC discussions is the ongoing rapprochement between the PLO and Jordan. Contacts between Yassir Arafat's ministerial staff and the Syrian-backed Sa'eda group and the Jordanian government have provoked violent clashes between Arafat's followers and rejectionist groups in Beirut and Tripoli in recent weeks.

George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Nayef Hawatma's Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine see any contact with the "treacherous" Jordanian regime as "treachery" to the Palestinian cause, even though the discussions between the PLO and Amman have concentrated on coordinating opposition to the Camp David accords and to the proposed West Bank and Gaza Strip autonomy scheme.

Jordan has made it clear that it will not permit the PLO to be based on its territory, on the grounds that terrorist activity would weaken it in the international arena and undermine the basis of its refusal to discuss the future of the West Bank with Israel and the U.S.

The mainstream of the PLO has accepted this line. But the rejectionists believe that the contacts with Amman, as a PFLP spokesman put it recently, will create illusions about the position of the Jordanian regime vis-a-vis the Palestinian revolution. Habash last week reiterated his organization's dedication to the overthrow of King Hussein at meetings in Baghdad and Beirut.

Another bone of contention is the proposed creation of a Palestinian government-in-exile. A majority of PLO leaders is opposed to this, on the grounds that it will do their cause more harm than good. The rejectionist groups, on the other hand, are demanding the immediate creation of such a government to coordinate all Palestinian political and military activities. Libya strongly backs this demand and has promised to in-

crease aid to the terrorists if a government-in-exile is set up.

The Syrians, who are expected to be active behind the scenes at the conference, are markedly enthusiastic about the idea, fearing that its implementation will make it much more difficult for them to influence the Palestinians. The conservative Saudis, who control the PLO purse-strings, are against it.

Observers attach great significance to Arafat's sudden visit to Saudi Arabia on Sunday. It is believed that his discussions with Crown Prince Fahd in Riyadh centered on the strategy the PNC should adopt on the government-in-exile issue. Egypt and the planned strengthening of ties between Syria and Iraq.

The PNC will also discuss whether a spate of recent statements by PLO leaders — including one by Arafat to U.S. Congressman Paul Findley, and another by his deputy Salah Khalaf ("Abu Iyad"), to the effect that the PLO would be prepared to accept a West Bank state — help or hinder the Palestinian cause. The rejectionists claim that such statements contradict resolutions made at the last PNC session in Cairo in March 1977.

The PFLP and the DFPLP suspect that Arafat is planning to back PLO participation in elections for the West Bank-Gaza autonomy council, if Israel and Egypt finally sign a peace treaty. They will remember how PLO candidates running as "independents" had considerable success in the West Bank municipal elections in 1976. They fear that this happens again the autonomy will work and the wind will be taken out of their struggle for a "democratic secular Palestine." (Israel has consistently rejected PLO participation in elections for the projected autonomy council).

Acting on these suspicions, the rejectionists, led by the PFLP, are reported to be planning to rejoin the 15-member executive committee, which they left in 1974. And at the same time, Arafat's followers — who are privately worried by the emerging Syrian-Israeli alliance — will try to increase their representation.

The location of the PNC meeting in Damascus may well prove to be the most significant thing about it. Eleven out of the 13 previous PNC sessions were held in Cairo, headquarters of the Arab League, and in recent years were opened by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

The holding of this meeting under the auspices of President Hafiz Assad reflects the predicament of the Palestinians in the post-Camp David era and underlines the fact that Syria, whose "peace-keeping" forces in Lebanon keep the PLO firmly under their thumb, today has more authority and influence over the Palestinians than any other Arab state.

Red tape 'killed' patients

JOHANNESBURG. — Three of six prospective heart transplant patients at Cape Town's Grootte Schuur Hospital have died recently because of bureaucratic red tape, Prof. Christian Barnard alleged yesterday.

Writing in his weekly column in the "Rand Daily Mail" newspaper, the transplant pioneer said delays in the process of obtaining permission to use donor hearts meant that the organs were unusable by the time they were received.

He said the patients "came to us when hope was high...they came and waited. And watched their fellow heart sufferers perish one by one while officials pushed pieces of paper from one department to another, while fatally injured donors with good heart function died and while a multi-million-rand investment in the most modern facilities, equipment and medical skill remained impotent."

Barnard said that South African law discriminates against the donation of heart tissue. Other organs such as eyes and kidneys have

priority and may be taken from donors "with less pussyfooting," he said.

"Some weeks ago the death of an unidentified donor and the loss of donor heart due to delay in getting permission plunged our renal heart patients into such despair that they actually offered their kidneys as general donors for organs."

Barnard noted one patient asking, "My heart is fit for nothing, there may be something usable in the rest."

In England, a 44-year-old man given a new heart in Britain's first heart transplant operation 10 years ago, officials at Papworth Hospital in Cambridgeshire announced yesterday.

The officials said the seven-hour operation was performed smoothly and that everything "proceeding smoothly."

It was Britain's fifth heart transplant. The poor survival rate of the first four transplants and the relatively high cost of the operation had led to a temporary halt in the procedure. (Reuters, AP)

Former SA official surfaces in Brazil

CAPE TOWN (AP). — Foreign Minister Roelof Botha says he has informed Brazilian authorities that Eschel Rhodie, the missing central figure in South Africa's information scandal, is in Brazil.

Botha also said on Sunday night that Brazil has been informed that Rhodie's passport had been withdrawn by South African authorities.

Botha made his statement after reports in two Afrikaans-language newspapers — "Rapport" and "Beeld" — that Rhodie had been traced to a suburban house in Sao Paulo.

As head of the now-defunct department of information in the Ministry of Information, Rhodie headed a \$74m. secret government fund set up to bolster South Africa's image

abroad through secret contracts, projects and publicity.

But early last year, English language newspapers began publishing reports detailing misdeeds and misappropriation of funds. The allegations forced Prime Minister John Vorster to ban the department and Rhodie "retired."

Because the allegations continued to mount, Prime Minister Botha appointed an investigation panel last November.

The panel found among other things that Rhodie "was guilty of neglect of duty... and of gross negligence by destroying evidence, and that irregularities committed by Dr. Rhodie... point to theft as well as complicity in theft and fraud through which the state suffered gross losses."

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- *Twin overhead camshaft
- *4-wheel independent suspension
- *Electronic ignition
- *Two independent braking systems
- *Steel passenger cage for added protection
- *Preparation for a stereo system
- *Wall-to-wall carpeting

Naturally, all these "extras" constitute only a part of the range of free extras that come with every one of the new Lancia Automatic models.

Choose from: Beta 1600, Beta 2000, Coupe 1600, Coupe 2000, HPE 1600, HPE 2000.

Lancia — The power that began in 1906.

headlights *Twin overhead camshaft *4-wheel independent suspension *Electronic ignition *Two independent braking systems *Steel passenger cage for added protection *Preparation for a stereo system *Wall-to-wall carpeting. Naturally, all these "extras" constitute only a part of the range of free extras that come with every one of the new Lancia Automatic models.

Choose from: Beta 1600, Beta 2000, Coupe 1600, Coupe 2000, HPE 1600, HPE 2000.

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Liichtenstein skiers slalom to victory

CRANS-MONTANA, Switzerland (UPI). — Little Liichtenstein celebrated a double victory as the principality's Paul Frommelt took first place and team-mate Andras Wenzel placed second in a men's special slalom World Cup ski race yesterday.

Swedish ace Ingemar Stenmark finished third, but moved to the top of World Cup standings with 118 points.

Switzerland's Peter Luescher, who had been heading the World Cup table, managed only eighth spot in the slalom, slipping him back in the standing behind Stenmark to second place with 112 points.

3rd test-tube baby is 2.3-kilo boy

LONDON (AP). — The world's third test-tube baby was born in Glasgow to a 32-year-old cooking teacher, the "Daily Mail" newspaper reported yesterday.

The baby, 2.3-kilo Alastair James Lauchan Montgomery, was born Sunday, the newspaper reported.

Dr. Patrick Steptoe performed a delicate operation of fertilizing the egg of Grace Montgomery's eggs in the laboratory with her husband's sperm, then implanting it in her womb to mature normally, the "Daily Mail" said.

Steptoe helped develop techniques that led to the birth of the world's first such baby.

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(because of reorganization)
for a 2-month period beginning January 15, 1979.
Our apologies to the public.

مكتبة التل أبيب



London bobbies protect anti-Israel demonstrators from pro-Israel counter-demonstrators.

Braced for a battle against campus anti-Semitism in UK

By HYAM CORNEY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

As the new university year is about to start, Jewish students are bracing themselves for what they fear will be a major assault on anti-Zionist and anti-Semitic activity on a number of campuses throughout Britain. Although there was a general improvement in the situation in 1974 compared to the previous year, when several Jewish societies were banned following the "Zionism equals racism" resolution at the UN, the only route to survival is far from over. Indeed, there are a number of universities and polytechnics where of- ficially sanctioned anti-Zionist groups are embarking on a more positive approach to the battle, instead of merely reacting and fighting back. For example, compiled a list of evidence of anti-Zionism at one university in the University of Essex in Chelmsford, south-east England. It has presented it to the National Union of Students for action. The dossier contains several ex- ample letters from a publication called "The Jewish Voice" which is produced for- mally by the Islamic Society at the university, where there are over 200 Muslim students. An editorial in one issue last year stated: "The Moslems will not forget the one moment their primary enemy, Marxism... Every Moslem must understand what Karl Marx, a Jewish founder of Marxism, is doing."

Another issue spoke about the "Judeo-Christian conspiracy" being far above the intelligence of Mr. Sadat. Perhaps he is ignorant that Jews and the Christians have committed genocide of the human race since the dawn of civilisation. It referred to Sadat's visit to Jerusalem as "disgraceful" and to the Jewish passages from delay in Koran. Then the Jewish and Israel Society at Essex drew the attention of the society's authorities to the publication. Its editors were asked to submit articles for vetting before publication. They ignored the re-

INDEMANDING MEDIOCRITY

AMBER MUSIC CONCERT — Uri Shoham, Duto; Itzhak Markovitzky, violin; Avraham Levental, viola; Yosef Meir, cello. J. Ch. Bach: Quartet in D major, Op. 36, No. 2; Mozart: Quartet in A major, K. 286; Pleyel: Quartet in B flat major, Op. 20, No. 2; Haydn: Quartet in G major, Op. 5, No. 4; Rosini: Quartet in B major, Op. 31; Mozart: Quartet in D major, K. 288. (Tel Aviv Museum, January 15, 1975.)

THOSE who were looking forward to a pleasant, unpretentious, undemanding evening, this concert was probably fully satisfactory. There was really nothing for the listener to worry about, to get emotionally involved in or identify with. All six pieces, with the possible exception of Mozart's K. 288 quartet, were of two things in common — mediocrity and undemanding performance. Ch. Bach, Mozart's K. 288, Haydn, Pleyel and Rosini sounded no worse or less the same and provided contrast.

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Miracles in Tiberias

LISTENING IN... Ze'ev Schul

were "noticeably better." Dr. Kurland added that there were also beneficial results for young couples who spent a few weeks at the baths: strapping twins, boys and girls galore — all the gift of Tiberias and its waters. A number of American rabbis have taken to sending their childless couples to Tiberias for a combined effort: prayers at the tomb of Rabbi Meir Ba'al Hanes, and a course at the springs. Good results were reported. Also, our sick funds do not yet believe in the curative properties of our mineral waters. The patient has to pay the whole cost, and it can add up to IL500 or more a day. Which means IL10,000 for a 20 day stay, and almost double that for a couple, treatments included. But what should a Jew do when he can't raise his left arm high enough to do his phylacteries for his morning prayers? Dr. Kurland: "Usually I can promise him he will raise his arm and put on his tefillin himself in less than six days. And most of them do." It sounds almost like a Lourdes miracle. But more Israelis still go to Rumania than to Tiberias. And another thing — why, if banology was the subject, was there no mention of the sensational anti-sportias properties of the Dead Sea; of Hamat El Hamme; and the many other anonymous little gems, including some that have been sealed off, on the Kinneret shore — you

FOR SIMPLE rheumatic ailments, the Tiberias cures, after an optimum 20-day sojourn, are a resounding 40 per cent who declared that they felt "much better" and did not need any medication for at least six months, and another 20 per cent said they were "noticeably better." Dr. Kurland added that there were also beneficial results for young couples who spent a few weeks at the baths: strapping twins, boys and girls galore — all the gift of Tiberias and its waters. A number of American rabbis have taken to sending their childless couples to Tiberias for a combined effort: prayers at the tomb of Rabbi Meir Ba'al Hanes, and a course at the springs. Good results were reported. Also, our sick funds do not yet believe in the curative properties of our mineral waters. The patient has to pay the whole cost, and it can add up to IL500 or more a day. Which means IL10,000 for a 20 day stay, and almost double that for a couple, treatments included. But what should a Jew do when he can't raise his left arm high enough to do his phylacteries for his morning prayers? Dr. Kurland: "Usually I can promise him he will raise his arm and put on his tefillin himself in less than six days. And most of them do." It sounds almost like a Lourdes miracle. But more Israelis still go to Rumania than to Tiberias. And another thing — why, if banology was the subject, was there no mention of the sensational anti-sportias properties of the Dead Sea; of Hamat El Hamme; and the many other anonymous little gems, including some that have been sealed off, on the Kinneret shore — you

HAIFA. — Hans Koschnick, mayor of Bremen and an old friend of Israel and of Hulin, asked not to be shown the "chocolate quarters" of the city during his visit earlier this month. "I wanted to see the side where the problems are and I was shown it," he told The Jerusalem Post. Koschnick came to Haifa at the head of a delegation from his north German city to discuss the joint Bremen-Haifa Cultural Fund, established to foster Jewish, Arab and Druse artists. Under his leadership, Bremen has developed very close relations with Haifa, "a port town like our own," in the cultural, human and political levels. He has been a frequent visitor to Haifa and has worked with former Mayors Yehoram Zeisel and Yosef Almog. During his current visit he established close working relations with the new mayor, Arieh Gurel. With Gurel he toured the town "to see the slums and underprivileged quarters, to see your real problems and not just another tour of the showplaces that tourists are shown. I was particularly interested in underprivileged youth, the needy old, the

this Saturday morning at 7.30 our time. We are down to the letter "T" which brought up the subject of the "Titanic" and of music composed in its honour. Since the ship was on its maiden voyage in 1912 when it collided with an iceberg (1,500 passengers went down with the "unsinkable" monster), the collection was laudably short. One sprightly march was called "Bon Voyage Titanic." Perhaps the somewhat bragging lyrics, all about the ships invincibility, angered the old sea god. Next there was a bit about trombones and a demonstration of what they can do. It was fitting in a goy'ah way, because the Teutonic school of divinity insists that the Last Judgement or, indeed, any other world calamity will be ushered in by trombone-blowing angels. Why trombones I know not: the instrument came into its own only in the 15th century, but all other versions of the grand finale, especially those of the Baroque period, depict creatures playing that instrument — fleshy cherubs, most of them, but also a few sinister-looking characters, as befits such solemn an occasion. Once again, good if short entertainment. Next week's "U" will bring us unfinished and unlawful musical compositions — which I consider an unfair use of the letter. Titulation and ukelele would have been more appropriate, I think. "X" is an easy one, with xylophones blazing the way; but for "Y" I would suggest a competent analysis of Yoko — a cry used by any fox-hunter worth his brush — not to mention yo-ho-ho! (Oxford Concise) or that real avalanche-starter — yodeling. As you can see, I have become quite involved. Bully for the BBC.

Beyond the 'chocolate quarters'

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter



Bremen Mayor Hans Koschnick

newly-weds who lack housing, and I was shown them," he said. The mayors hope that they may be able to cooperate on solving some of the problems. Koschnick, 49, is a rising man in West Germany's ruling Social Democrat Party. Since 1973 he has been deputy party chairman under

Willy Brandt, and indeed had to cut short his visit to fill in for Brandt, who is ill, at a socialist congress in Brussels. For the present visit he brought along representatives of the other factions on his town council in the hope that they would establish

relations with the liberal factions on Haifa's town council, which also has a Labour majority. Mayor Koschnick said his parents had both been staunch anti-Nazis, had been active in the resistance and served prison terms for their activities. Furthermore, Bremen had never given the Nazis a majority as long as elections had been free, "and Hitler never forgave us. He refrained from visiting the city." With these credentials Koschnick was a fairly natural choice for rebuilding Germany's bridges with the countries that had suffered from the Nazis during the war and he has been active in strengthening relations with Holland, Norway, Yugoslavia and Poland in addition to Israel. He intends now to establish tourism exchanges with Haifa and to enable families from the two cities to stay in each other's homes. During his visit, which followed closely on his attending the funeral of Golda Meir, he was also to meet the chairman of the Labour Party, Shimon Peres, and the leaders of the Local Authorities Association.

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RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

NETAFIM — Pioneer in the development of drip irrigation products and methods

7 new products shortly on the market

Seven new products by Netafim, manufacturers of drip irrigation systems, are to be marketed shortly. These products, some undergoing final field testing and others in advanced stages of production, are the fruit of the labours of the Netafim research and development department. Pioneer in drip irrigation, Netafim is the leading enterprise in this sphere both at home and abroad; 85% of all drip irrigated areas in Israel are overlaid with a network of Netafim irrigation systems. Throughout the world Netafim drippers are the most widely sold items of their kind. This fact has made Netafim aware that its research and development department must maintain its present high level if Netafim is to remain the number one enterprise in the sphere of drip irrigation. The department has been in existence since the day Netafim was founded, and the financial resources at its disposal are among the highest in Israel and the world at large, for comparable industrial departments (except for military industries and the like) — some 5% of the annual turnover.

The research and development department operates on several levels:

1. Makes basic surveys of all the information and equipment available, and followups of new local and foreign irrigation methods.
2. Defines actual problems and needs and forecasts possible new problems.
3. Constructs models of projected items, and applies the resultant findings in Netafim laboratories.
4. Constructs initial product samples and tests these in the field.
5. Once the myriad tests have produced positive results, the new item goes into production. In most cases the items cannot be manufactured under the usual standard type of mechanised production. The research and development department concerns itself also with the planning and development of appropriate production methods in coordination with product manufacturers.

The superior, up-to-date mechanisation developed by Netafim has led to export orders from countries such as the U.S.A., South Africa, France and others. Two types of Netafim machinery must be singled out in this respect: the machine which joins together the two sections of the dripper produces some 100 drippers per minute. The other machine which mounts the drippers atop the extensions (pipes), produces drippers at a 40 per minute rate. Production line tempo of similar type machines produced by our competitors is about 50% slower!!

As already noted, the research and development department is in the process of completing 7 new projects. These projects may serve as a typical example of how the department functions:

1 Litre per hour dripper
Israel is known the world over as a flower exporter. Its success in this sphere is the result of the superior quality of the flowers (size, colour, etc.), because of the individual treatment accorded each and every flower at every stage of its cultivation.

The demand for Israel produced ornamental flowers has been expanding with each passing year, and this fact obliges the country's farmers to enlarge hothouse areas and to increase the amount of flowers grown within a given agricultural area. Such expansion must not be at the expense of the individual treatment accorded each flower.

These were the facts of the situation confronting Netafim's research and development department. After a lengthy series of tests and experiments, the department came up with an extremely low supply dripper (1 litre per hour) equipped with relatively large water passages. This was brought about through the high hydraulic efficiency achieved in the design of the water passages (to prevent blockage).

Self Regulating Dripper
Netafim drippers had proved their effectiveness in level areas as in areas requiring limited pipe extensions. It became clear, however, to the Netafim field service personnel that there was a demand for drip irrigation also in places with sizable topographical differences as well as for extensive areas.

Attempts to employ the available drippers in these places did not bring optimum results. The topographical differences and length of sprinkler extensions gave rise to difficult planning problems and, in

several instances, to sizable increases in the cost of the system.

The Netafim research and development department came up with a self-regulating dripper, independent of large-scale pressure differences (stemming from the differences in topography and pipe lengths). These drippers maintain a uniform supply at pressures ranging from 0.5 to 4 atmospheres. In addition to the built-in regulating mechanism in each and every dripper, there is an inner mechanism for flushing and cleaning the dripper whenever it tends to become blocked because of accumulated dirt.

One-Season Piping: Easy-to-handle Joint
Drip irrigation was not accepted practice for field crops such as cotton, corn, potatoes, carrots, watermelons and sweet melons. Countrywide field research conducted by Netafim personnel revealed the significant advantages to be derived from drip irrigation for use in field crop cultivation. The problem connected with this type of irrigation for field crops lay in the extensive crop areas and the topographical differences encountered there.

Netafim developed mechanical equipment for the assembly and dismantling of the equipment at hand, together with one-season piping especially intended for large areas (a minimal 200m. length as against 80m. in orchard use). Joints which could easily be joined and later removed were designed for this special equipment, to permit its convenient and efficient assembly and dismantling.

Fertiliser Pump
It has been shown that providing the plant with fertiliser together with the water, is a guarantee for good quality crops. Use of the fertiliser pumps, however, presently on the market, has been a problem ridden affair. The cause was the big depreciation of the pump's moving parts. Fertilisers are corrosive in nature and they have a deleterious effect on these parts. Netafim then developed a Venturi unit for injecting the fertiliser into the irrigation water system. The device has no moving parts, thereby solving the problem of depreciation and allowing the unit to last for years.

Low Supply Regulator
The Netafim research department has designed a low supply regulator which starts operating once the supply has attained 150 litres per hour. The regulator functions especially well in drip systems for particularly small garden plots. Hitherto there had been no efficacious regulator for areas of this kind. The regulator is equally applicable to plots where overhead and spray watering has been replaced by the drip method.

The new regulator will obviate the necessity for replacing the main water conduit.

One-Way Valve
In irrigation systems where fertilisers are employed, it is mandatory to prevent the penetration of these fertilisers, for health reasons, into the main water conduit. Accessories on the market today are not absolutely foolproof on this score. Netafim has brought out a new one-way valve which ensures absolute blockage so that fertiliser or water mixed with fertiliser does not seep into the main water system.

The guiding philosophy behind Netafim's research department and of the entire enterprise, is one of serving the farmer and not that of a concern selling farm accessories. What has set Netafim apart from the day of its founding was the fact that it never sold individual drip irrigation devices but rather complete systems. Sales technique was based on several essential steps: data gathering in the field by Netafim personnel, and exacting design by the firm's planning department; laying of the irrigation network by specialists in this sphere; instructing the farmer in operating the system, and having our field service people maintain close contact with him over a period of years.

Netafim's drip irrigation system and the quality of its products have proven themselves. The concern today operates two large scale plants in Kibbutz Hatzertim and Kibbutz Magal. A third Netafim plant began operations only recently at Kibbutz Yiftah. Over the course of the last decade Netafim sales have reached the 1170 million mark for drippers with some 120 million km. of piping sold. Netafim exports in 1978 were in the vicinity of \$1.5 million.

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Beating out the giants

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE RESEARCH department at Makhteshim Chemical Works Ltd. in Beersheba is one of the largest and most sophisticated of its kind in Israel.

The department serves as the focal point for the R&D activities of the Koor Chemicals Group agro-chemicals division, and also engages in research in other areas of chemical production.

Together with Agan Chemical Manufacturers Ltd. of Ashdod, Makhteshim supplies most of Israel's crop protection chemicals. In addition, Makhteshim-Agan export 50 per cent of their wide range of insecticides, acaricides, fungicides, herbicides, plant growth regulators and soil stabilizers. This year joint overseas sales will total \$70m. and will include products from the new Makhteshim Darom enterprise at Ramat Hovav south of Beersheba.

The staff at Makhteshim's R&D facilities numbers 140. In addition, field service teams in Israel and abroad provide constant feedback on products.

In agro-chemicals, the emphasis is on pesticides. Development deals with "second generation" products, and the R&D involved is of a scope and sophistication not required in the past, when it was possible to attain significant achievements relatively easily.

The competition on the international marketplace is stiff from every standpoint. Makhteshim's team aims not only at developing new products but also at improving existing processes to provide better quality at lower cost. On occasion, the acquisition of the technologies required to develop a new process is a major project in itself. However, the results in such cases are often particularly rewarding because of minimal competition on the world market.

ANOTHER challenge on the international scene may be called "beating the giants at their own game." Major producers often try to eliminate smaller competitors by pressuring local authorities into applying stricter "ecological" standards. Makhteshim's solution has been to establish a completely updated analytical department which is on a par with the best in the world.

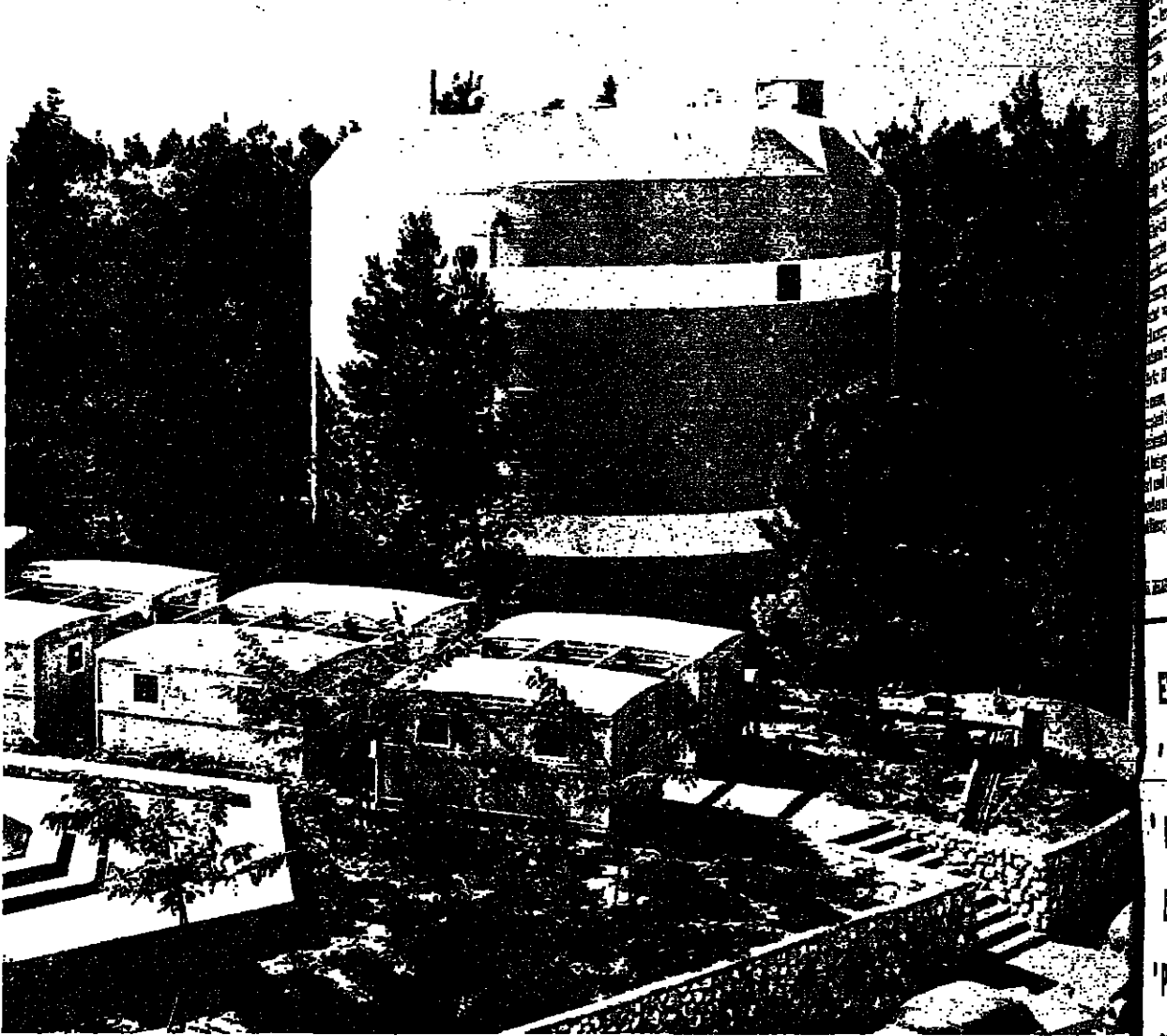
This investment has borne fruit in other areas as well. Makhteshim-Agan's competitiveness has been enhanced to a considerable degree because of the insights gained into the basic composition and character of various side effects and products.

The scope of production at Makhteshim-Agan has justified the manufacture of intermediates and the R&D staff has been deeply involved in attaining this objective. As a result, several of the intermediates required by the companies are today produced at Makhteshim.

A particularly noteworthy development has been the pesticide Ravyon, which is now being manufactured at Makhteshim Darom. The development of Ravyon is an excellent example of cooperation between Makhteshim and the country's scientific institutes. The Weizmann Institute of Science initiated research into certain aspects of the production processes of Ravyon, while the Makhteshim Research Department developed the chemical facets of the process and the company engineering division concentrated on production technologies.



Above, Makhteshim's new plant at Ramat Hovav and, below, a two million litre plastic storage tank at the firm's plant in Beersheba.



BOTH LONG and short-term R&D guidelines at Makhteshim call for diversification. The plastics industry is a major target. For two decades Makhteshim has manufactured polyester resins and it is now the nation's leading producer.

R&D has been centred on a new type of reactive monomer. Bromostyrene exhibits the chemical properties of styrene while the bromine in its molecular structure

makes it fire resistant. The abundant local supply of bromine is a special incentive for developing additional usages.

Several years ago Makhteshim began manufacturing photographic chemicals as well, and today production potentials are being expanded through R&D.

Makhteshim's 1978 investment budget totals IL40m. This figure

does not include investments. While the company earmarks almost 6 per cent of turnover for R&D, the projects of Makhteshim's Research Department are also actively supported by the Office of the Chief Scientist of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism. The funds granted by the Office are intended to promote Israel's economic independence and the manufacturing sector's export capabilities.

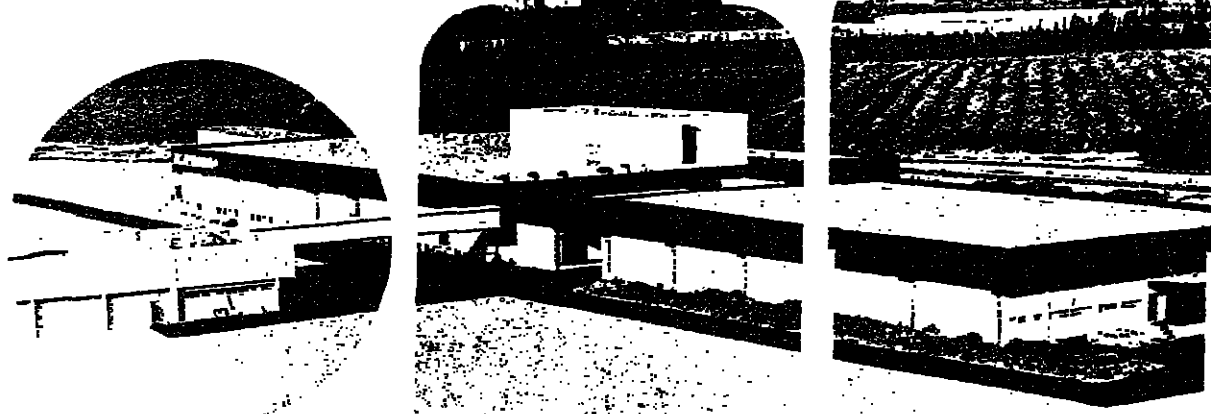
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RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Advance in pinpointing brain tumours

PETAH TIKVA. — An improved method of identifying cancerous growths during brain surgery — by electronically scanning a patient's head during the actual operation — has been developed at the Beilinson Medical Centre by Prof. Mordechai Shalit, 50, head of the neurosurgery department.

This development allows the surgeon to obtain a better understanding of the problem during the actual operation.

Shalit recently reported on the first two such operations — both successful, "although carried out in a jerry-rigged operating theatre set up on the table of the computerized scanner." The scanner is called "Scanex" and is manufactured in Haifa by Eliscint.

"ONE OF THE main problems involved in removing growths during cancer surgery has been that surgeons, despite their best efforts, have failed to remove all the cancer," he said. "In the past we only located the residue of these life-threatening growths after the operation was completed, the patient's head was sewn up and we again scanned the brain."

"So we decided to scan the head during the operation to pinpoint the cancer and make a better job of the operation. The surgeon cannot, in

By MAGABEE DEAN/Jerusalem Post Reporter



Scanning the human brain.

many cases, delineate the borders of the tumour; he cannot tell if he is removing the tumour or normal brain tissue.

"We improvised an operating theatre on the Scanex table at Beilinson. In the two operations we performed, the patient's head was placed three or four times in the Scanex itself (which is large enough to con-

tain the entire human body) and this helped us to better control the course of the delicate brain operation.

"In both cases, this procedure demonstrated that we had not removed minor parts of the growth. With the improvement of our techniques, we hope to improve our results still more."

He also hopes that Kupat Holim,

which runs Beilinson, will find enough funds to build a special operating theatre based on the Scanex.

The first two operations were successful, even though the area in which they were conducted was not designed for an operation. But the room was fully sterilized. A third such operation is to be conducted soon.

THE LECTURE by Shalit to colleagues at Beilinson opened with a review of what is now becoming "old-fashioned diagnostic procedures" for locating cancers in the brain.

"These conventional methods were not as accurate as the present ones," said Shalit. "Moreover, they were sometimes dangerous and often painful. The new method is neither dangerous nor painful."

He admitted that the machine was "not cheap." Zvi Porath, economic consultant to the president of Eliscint, said the Scanex costs about \$500,000, plus VAT. "But all major hospitals in Israel have either bought one or have one on order," he said.

Shalit noted that although the cost might seem exorbitant, it would save money in the long run.

"Firstly, we no longer have to hospitalize patients for at least a week for diagnostic procedures. Hospitalization costs thousands of

pounds. In addition, the old-fashioned tests were also very expensive.

The new method is based on "computerized tomography," which provides a three-dimensional view of any part of the body. It provides physicians with greatly improved accuracy in locating the site, size, width, depth and height of both cancers and benign growths, since the computer produces a representative picture of the growth in relation to the surrounding tissues, organs and bones.

"At first," said Shalit, "we believed that routine screening with the Scanex would help us reduce the numbers of patients needing operations. But the exact opposite soon became apparent. Although we have used the instrument for only a few months, its greater accuracy has increased the number of patients needing operations. We have discovered many patients whom we had believed to be cancer-free."

PORATH says it takes only a week for a capable technician to learn to use the Scanex; even less time to use another version called the "Excel 905."

Results are available within one minute, and can be medically evaluated within a few more minutes.

So far, the Scanex has been sold in the U.S., Europe, Japan and Brazil.

TAPPING IVORY TOWERS FOR INDUSTRY

TEL AVIV. — A course aimed at taking 15 to 20 Ph.D.s out of universities and putting them to work in industrial plants is now being planned by the Israeli Industry Centre for Research and Development (ICRD).

"The idea," says Mr. Tair Amity, 40, director-general of the organization, "is to make them into what we call Gate Keepers. They will be trained to help specific firms keep up with industrial developments both here and abroad."

"They will also be taught the basic principles of such subjects as manufacturing, marketing and cost accounting. And they will establish contact with Israeli universities and attempt to persuade new Ph.D. graduates to join industry."

So far, 25 Ph.D.s have applied for the course, but only those who have completed their advanced studies in mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology will be accepted. "We don't need those who have concentrated on subjects such as literature and history," says Amity.

response is the lack of posts for these Ph.D. graduates in universities here or overseas. Amity believes that if the programme is continued, local plants will be able to absorb 50 such Ph.D.s in the next few years.

ICRD was set up in 1975 by the Manufacturers' Association, the Histadrut, the Kibbutz Industries and the Engineers' and Architects' Association. The government gave its blessing, but unlike the four sponsors it did not give any money.

The organization's purpose is to mobilize new professionals, raise the standards of those presently employed in industry and set up a data bank and laboratories to serve all industries. It will also represent all science-based industries in matters of budgets, legislation and development of infrastructure.

"We are trying to be what the Americans call a 'lobby'. We have already appeared before the budget department of the Knesset's finance committee and have worked for better laws to encourage investments and to finance industry," says Amity.

technological information, he has found that Israel is 10 to 15 years behind other Western industrialized countries. And the proposed data bank will allow Israeli industrialists to "find out what research has been done here and abroad, so there will be no duplication of efforts. Within Israel itself, we fear that there is duplication."

The National Centre for Scientific and Technological Information in Rehov Hashmonaim, Tel Aviv, provides abstracts of articles printed abroad. The articles themselves can also be ordered.

"But this centre doesn't provide such commercial information as the advisability of developing a new product," he says. There is a small centre in the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Industry which does provide this information but, says Amity, it is short of manpower.

The National Council for Research and Development in Jerusalem has established an "on-line" arrangement with an American company — but, says Amity, the council also lacks the manpower to use this arrangement efficiently.

Amity wants to combine all these facilities, add new ones and find money to staff the integrated service. He also wants to establish an "industrial intelligence" unit —

which does not yet exist in Israel — that would investigate new products being developed overseas.

SO FAR, his centre has had considerable success with inventors: "They may come up with a good idea, but they need help in patenting it, testing it and using its commercial possibilities. We work closely with the Israel Institute for Developing Ideas, a group established to help immigrants from Russia turn their ideas into viable projects."

ICRD is also active in lobbying to allow Israeli university scientists to take their sabbatical leave in Israel.

"At present, everything favours their going abroad. If, for example, they stay in Israel during their sabbatical year and go to work in a factory, they are heavily taxed. Both their pay from the university and their pay from the plant is taxed. Abroad, they don't have to pay taxes on the money they earn there. They also get a free round-trip ticket. Why should they stay in Israel?"

"If we could get tax exemptions for their work in Israel, perhaps some of them would take their sabbatical leave here."

BUT THE immediate aims are to eliminate two major bottlenecks.

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Teva Pharmaceutical Industries R & D Division

The research and development division was set up at the end of 1976, alongside the chemical and pharmaceutical divisions. In establishing an R & D division, the Teva group's management wished to consolidate the existing R & D units in one division, set up new research units (see below), institute central direction of short-, medium and long-term research efforts, and deepen the cooperation between Teva and her subsidiaries with the universities and educational institutions.

One of the features by which the large pharmaceutical firms differ from the smaller ones is the presence at the larger companies of a well developed research department. The role of such a department is to carry a chemico-biological idea that originates in the research laboratory through the long, involved and expensive process that converts it into a pharmaceutical product, such as a medicine, toothpaste, animal foodstuff additive, or serum for human or veterinary use.

A considerable part of the activities of the R & D division (which employs some 200 research workers, and has a budget running into tens of millions of pounds) is directed to process research, mainly to the evolving of new, and the improvement of known developments which will allow Teva to make chemical and pharmaceutical products, based on known therapeutic materials. In addition, chemical research is undertaken on various therapeutic effects: anti-infective effects, means for reducing high blood pressure, etc. Some of this research is accomplished in cooperation with Israeli universities and educational institutions. In some instances, part of the work on a given project is done at a university, and part at Teva.

The R & D division includes research units such as the fermentation R & D unit, the unit for developing active therapeutic materials from plants, and the unit for biological research. This latter unit has a subunit for research and development of serums, and another for checking the mutagenic characteristics of chemical materials. (In this subunit, the potential carcinogenic effects of materials, and their possible tendency to produce tumours are checked.)

The R & D division contacted the Ness Ziona Biology Institute, with a view to centralised and controlled execution of all Teva's pharmacological activities. In this framework, checks are run on the biological efficiency, toxicity, and biological availability of original materials prepared in the R & D division, and routine checks are also made on chemical and pharmaceutical products produced in other divisions, in order to confirm their activity and efficiency.

A few examples of the division's work are given below: A group of scientists from Zori (Israel Pharmaceutical Plants Ltd.) has been working on the development of a material intended for use in the treatment of leukaemia (cancer of the blood). The active substance, Vincristine, is extracted from a plant that grows in Israel — Vinca Rosea. This plant has been genetically improved, and has a relatively high content of active materials. The substance is obtained from the leaves of the plant by chemical extraction. It undergoes upgrading and delicate, original chemical processes before being converted by pharmaceutical means into a preparation that can be given to blood cancer sufferers by injection. The end product is very expensive, and its high quality enables it to be marketed abroad, as well as in Israel. Another medicine developed by the division is called alpha-D3. It contains 1-alpha-hydroxy-vitamin D3, which is an active synthetic analogue of vitamin D. This preparation has proved effective in the treatment of renal bone disease, hypoparathyroidism, osteoporosis, osteomalacia and rickets, all of which are caused by deficits in the body's use of vitamin D. Alpha-D3 is an Israeli achievement, in the development of which Weismann Institute scientists cooperated with Teva researchers. At the Weismann Institute, an original synthetic process was developed to prepare the material. This work had the welcome financial support of the Chief Scientist of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism. Using the research results obtained on the biological action of this preparation, controlled clinical trials have begun on human subjects, in coordination with the Ministry of Health. At the same time, Teva has begun to develop an industrial process for the production of the material, and the development of a pharmaceutical preparation based on it. The reaction of doctors and patients to the results of the first clinical trials justifies the expansion of the trials. The material, which is considered a lifesaving drug, is now in controlled use in most Israeli hospitals. Contacts are now being made with a number of large companies, with a view to marketing the substance in Europe.

Apart from its use with humans, alpha-D3 has an important application in preventing milk fever in cows. This disease attacks many cows after they give birth. It affects them badly, and can cause death. The disease is brought on by a very large reduction in the level of calcium in the cows' blood, after calving.

The research on this subject is at an advanced stage, and is being carried out in cooperation with a veterinarian from "Hahakla" and research workers from the agricultural research section at the Volcani Institute and the Weismann Institute.

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REDUCING THE INFLATIONARY VORTEX

WHAT IS the main factor contributing to inflationary pressures in Israel?

Without taking sides on this much debated question, one can state with certainty that the level of spending by the public is a basic component of the inflationary vortex. Additional elements are inefficient tax collection and a system of linkages designed to enable the economy to "live with inflation."

No doubt the system of linkages gives both capital and labour an incentive for not fighting the basic elements of inflation and even contributes directly to its adverse effects. However, as noted, public spending is the basic factor in generating inflationary pressures. The attempt to establish what action can be taken to reduce this spending generally results in a public discussion, which in itself is important since it stresses the need for reduction. If an effective policy of cutting down in this sphere is indeed adopted, and if it is accompanied by improved tax collection, a situation may gradually develop in which the linkage system will lose some of its raison d'être. It is even possible that linkages can be abolished as the rate of inflation is reduced to the norms prevalent in developed Western countries.

In the end it makes little difference, however, whether the part of the national revenue used for public spending is reduced as a result of limiting public spending, or of an increase of production, or of both. This analysis is based on two assumptions: that it is vital to cut down on unnecessary public spending (which would call for judgement and political courage); and that an effective tax collecting apparatus has a profound social value in addition to its economic effects. Concentrating the discussion on the possibilities of increasing output in no way detracts from the importance of these two measures.

SETTING OUT to increase output and productivity is important, not only in terms of the immediate reduction of inflationary pressures, but also of far-reaching consequences for the long-term development of the economy.

A better allocation of productive factors is a partial but significant answer to warnings about the choice between cutting down on public spending and serious unemployment. A wise policy will neither seek

extreme solutions nor cling to impotence.

How can allocation of the productive factors in Israel be improved?

If the problem before the mid-1950s was lack of capital and know-how, the main restricting factor since the Six Day War has been the quantity of manpower, though its impact has been blunted to some extent by additional manpower from the administered areas.

It seems that one of the basic tasks of the Israeli economy is to cope with the problem of manpower shortage, both in terms of absolute numbers and of the use that is made of what is available.

There are a number of ways in which the shortage can be dealt with.

FIRST, the labour-capital ratio. The trend that has prevailed for years in the Israeli economy has been to cope simultaneously with the attempt to reduce dependence on foreign countries and the attempt to improve the living standards of the Israeli population.

This trend has among other things been dictated by the need to enter the developed markets of the Western countries which were open to a more marked degree to Israeli exports.

Implemented in a small country with a small population, this policy inevitably led to the development of advanced production methods requiring capital and know-how rather than manual labour. This has had a significant effect on the composition of the output and its gradual direction towards more highly developed products, and also, markedly, on the quantity of manpower needed to produce one unit of output.

Undoubtedly, this trend is consistent with the economic as well as with the national-social interests of Israel. While the economic interest derives from the fact that, with capital — and know-how — intensive production processes, a higher added value can be achieved, the advantage to the national interest is that the Israeli economy can increase its output and serve its economic aims while compensating for the problem of limited manpower.

Maximum use must be made of local manpower in order to avoid the far-reaching dangers of resorting to imported labour. One of the essentials in dealing with this danger is to accelerate and intensify the process of improving the ratio between capital and know-how on the one hand and labour on the other, in favour of

the first two.

From time to time accusations are made that capital is too heavily subsidized; some two years ago, a paper was even published suggesting that the level of utilization of industrial equipment in Israel indicates hidden unemployment and that these fields as to create opportunities for waste.

A glance at the data from various countries on the capital-labour ratio in industry shows that the situation in Israel is still a long way from that in developed Western countries. One interesting example shows that while this ratio is about \$15,000 per worker in Israel, in Britain it is about \$22,000, in the U.S. about \$30,000, and in Germany about \$40,000.

The powerful inflationary pressures in Israel, which have led to complex distortions, have induced economists and public leaders to occupy themselves with the subject of the different linkages that are



designed to allow the economy to live with inflation.

The much developed system of linkages seems to have brought about the neglect of what should be a matter of great national importance: the labour-capital ratio in the process of production. Unfortunately the attempt to establish symmetry between the processes of linkage to capital and to labour on the basis of an egalitarian social norm is gaining ground. As a result, the incentive for investing in equipment and technological development is lost, on the basis of the argument that it is necessary to impose linkage on all the economic variables, including investment financing.

The argument for symmetry is that in the same measure as linkage is applied to labour indexation, full linkage should also apply to investment financing. Thus the road to the creation of incentives for increasing investment which improves the capital-labour ratio in the production process is seriously damaged. Those who advocate the above symmetry on social grounds, overlook the necessities to handle the distribution of income between capital and labour through the system of taxes on the results of the production process, not on its inputs.

No one will dispute the fact that agriculture in Israel has achieved technological results that benefit the economy and deserve to be emulated; but only a few remember that the development of agriculture in this country was accompanied by massive capital subsidization from the first days of Zionism.

Though the human element has

By JACOB LEVINSON

doubtless been a contribution of uncommon value, the best conceivable human material could not have coped with such a formidable task so successfully if there hadn't been massive capital aid or if it had been necessary to raise capital in the normal markets.

If it is accepted that there is a continuous need for determined action to improve the capital-labour ratio in production, there will not only be an increase of output and return, but we will also have less need for imported manpower, with all the problems that it creates.

A serious reorganization is therefore required both of thinking and tools, in order to make investment possible in production processes that are only capital — and know-how — intensive. The increased output and improved added



value per employed person that will result from this process will help a population limited in number to mitigate inflationary pressures and create a more adequate standard of living, while improving the balance of payments.

Dealing with this seriously will indeed mean an easing of inflationary pressures. However, only a comprehensive anti-inflationary policy will bring about a situation in which the low rate of inflation renders the question of linkage irrelevant and prevents it from arousing public opposition to the introduction of incentives in this direction.

THE SECOND WAY of dealing with the manpower shortage is to do something about the proportion of those employed in the public services. The facts show that Israel has one of the highest rates in the world for this category of employees. A study of this phenomenon on a dynamic model indicates that there is an acute increase in the number of such workers vis-a-vis the total number of employed workers.

If we consider the employment rate in public and community services, we will find that while in 1967 22.6 per cent of all employed were working in those services in Israel, the percentage for 1977 was 27.9.

The annual growth rate of employment in this sector was 5.1 per cent, while the total number of employed increased in the same period by only 2.7 per cent per annum. There is reason for concern when the number of those engaged in public and community services rises at almost twice the rate as that of all employed.

If only part of the manpower employed in the public services became available for the business sector, a source of increased production of no mean proportions would be freed, and a considerable amount of public spending would be obviated at the same time.

As an example, let us try to assess arbitrarily the double effect of a measure that does not resort to dismissals or other harsh action, but conforms to a decision to accept fewer workers in the public services than the number that leave it in the normal course of events.

For instance, 8.75 per cent of those in the public services left in 1976/77. If new personnel were recruited at the rate of only 4 per cent, it would be possible within three years to reach the same rate that applied in 1968 (22.6 per cent of employed workers in the economy). This is assuming that the growth rate of the work force and of the number employed



will remain around 2.7 per cent, as it has for the last 10 years.

The reduction of the number of workers in the public services by 5 per cent a year means that the number employed in such services is reduced by about 7.5 per cent a year (taking into consideration natural growth), or by about 25.2 per cent in three years. Since only a reduction in the rate of 22.6 per cent is needed in order to return to the rate of 22.6 per cent from the present level of 27.9 per cent, there still remains room to allow the intake of more than 4 per cent to replace partially the 8.75 per cent who leave voluntarily.

The effect of such a three-year programme could be that by the end of 1981, about 295,000 of the total 1.3 million employed in the entire economy would be in the public services. Failing such a policy, the continuation of growth at the rate of 5 per cent a year will lead to some 392,000 in these jobs at the end of the period, or about 30 per cent of the country's employed.

By replacing only a part of those who leave their jobs, the public services would help to transfer some 70,000 workers to the business sector and at the same time save more than IL5 billion of public expenditure — at 1978 prices — in 1981.

Such a policy assumes a greater amount of occupational mobility within the public services than exists today, and this indeed presents a problem. But this can be largely offset by the fact that only part of those who leave are not replaced from outside; it can also be offset by incentives to encourage internal mobility, as well as by imposed cuts

in red tape and redundancy. It should be borne in mind that the data quoted above can be toned down clearly to an important possible source of added manpower for the business sector as well as to a way of cutting down on public spending.

THE THIRD APPROACH to the manpower shortage is to extend the working age. According to norms established many years ago but still in force, a man's working life ends at 65 and a woman's at 60. These norms were based on life expectancy figures and on what people were thought capable of at the time. The achievements of medicine, and improvements in social conditions and nutrition, now make a re-examination of these norms imperative.

That the potential for continuing to make a positive contribution exists in people who have reached pensionable age is nowadays an established fact. There are also no doubt individual differences between the capabilities of men and women who reach the official age of retirement. One may reasonably assume that another look at the accepted norms will increase the supply of available work force.

All this applies, of course, to many developed economies, but Israel should have a particular interest in studying the problem with some urgency, because of the special demands of the manpower shortage it faces.

One should not conclude from this that the answer is to move the pensionable age up automatically. The individual factor here is important. Selective lengthening of the years of employment is the key to an appreciable and valuable potential increase of work force available, and perhaps also to a social innovation of profound human significance for an ever-growing group of retired people. If the working age were extended by five years and if an additional 30 per cent of the retired join the work force, that will add up to 40,000 people — 18,000 men and 22,000 women, in three years time.

THE FOURTH WAY of handling the manpower problem is to increase the rate of participation in the civilian labour force.

The rate of participation in the labour force in Israel is one of the lowest compared with developed European countries. In 1977, 48.6 per cent of the population aged 14 and upwards (or 33 per cent of the total population) were part of the labour force.

This figure is lower than that of almost any EEC country, and the trend here is a steady downward one. In Denmark, the rate is 62.2 per cent; in Britain, 59.2 per cent; in France, 54.3 per cent (data for 1974). In the past, the participation rate in Israel was much higher: 53.6 per cent in 1955, 52.8 per cent in 1968, 49.3 per cent in 1970.

This calls for a re-examination of the point where work for low wages is less attractive than grants and allowances for unemployment. The historical approach of the Labour movement of the problem was based

on teaching that work is honourable and idleness undesirable. Any distortion of the ratio between low-wage labour and unemployment allowances is contrary to basic Labour doctrine and to the interests of the economy.

There is a need for further incentives to encourage members of many children to seek gainful employment; and perhaps a more effective tax collection will also influence the numbers joining the labour force — at the expense of part-time and marginal occupations, which are not taxed.

On the arbitrary assumption that participation in the labour force can be increased by 2 per cent, the number of employed in the economy would rise by 72,000 in three years.

THESE DATA on possible ways of adding to the civilian labour force, though they have been used in an arbitrary way, indicate that, taken together, the above-mentioned sources of added manpower can within three years increase the number of workers in the business sector by some 150,000 and at the same time lead to a significant reduction of expenditure in respect of those who work in the public services.

Adding 150,000 workers from internal sources alone, while marking an effective step towards changing the capital-know-how/labour ratio, is likely to contribute significantly to the all productivity of the economy.

These figures are merely an indication, but their estimated size shows that there is indeed a wide field for action in this respect. The emphasis placed here on the subject of manpower in Israel is valid whether or not there is peace. It deserves to be dealt with urgently because of its economic and national importance.

Of course this is not the only field where action is called for. The fact that inflationary pressures, with all their attendant distortions, also derive from public spending unconnected with the employment of manpower or with inadequate tax collection indicates further directions of remedial intervention.

Inflationary pressures also result from injections of foreign capital and other causes. It is necessary to deal with the entire complex of factors that cause inflationary pressures. But the importance of the manpower problem stands out because of the necessity to change the trend of its distribution over spheres of employment if economic distortions are to be prevented and an answer is to be found for the question of how this country's social infrastructure is to be kept functioning.

The importance of this goal becomes clear when we remember that our nation comprises a small nucleus in a region with a large population, and that only the quality of this human nucleus can provide a meaningful answer to the question of its future.

The author is chairman of the Board of Bank Leumi.

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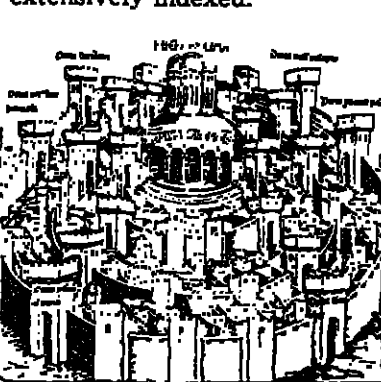
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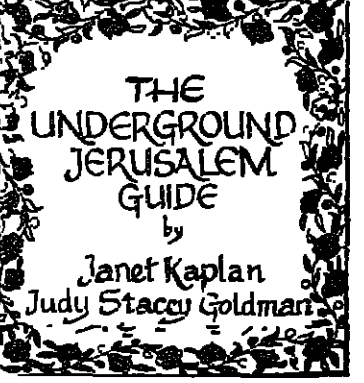
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THE REALITY OF SANCTIONS

LONDON. — Calls are being made in the UN for economic sanctions against South Africa. Third World countries are becoming increasingly concerned about South Africa's failure to abide by UN decisions on Namibia, by its continued support for Rhodesia and by the continuation of apartheid internally.

The UN Security Council recently condemned South Africa for calling unilateral elections in Namibia and warned Pretoria that it would enforce measures if free elections under UN auspices were not allowed.

On that occasion the council deferred any decision to impose economic sanctions.

In the future, pressure for sanctions against South Africa is bound to grow. The most obvious first step would be an oil boycott. This would affect South Africa most severely as oil is the one source of energy which it really lacks.

South Africa has no oil of its own, though it does employ the highly wasteful Saseel process of converting coal into oil. By this expensive method it produces 15 per cent of its oil needs — nowhere nearly enough to sustain its industry.

Iran is by far the most important oil supplier to South Africa — until the troubles there it was providing 350,000 barrels a day. The Western powers have drawn attention to the consequences of the Iranian situation and stressed to South Africa the implications of a wider world oil boycott.

BUT HOW FREE is the West to pursue such a policy? Though South Africa needs oil, the West depends on South Africa for a wide range of other essential minerals.

WASHINGTON. — Although the Pentagon calls it a success, U.S. defence officials concede there are some serious problems with America's volunteer army. And some critics question whether the force can respond adequately in quality and numbers in time of war.

But as America's experiment without the draft nears its seventh year, Pentagon leaders are increasingly irritated by criticism from those who, they say, do not give the volunteer concept a chance.

In addition to critics on Capitol Hill, however, the attack is coming from within the army. The greatest concerns are over the shrinking Army Reserve, claims of a decline in the quality of recruits, and the prospect of more problems to come as the number of military-age males drops.

"They're always talking about a quick war," says one infantry colonel. "Well, it had better be a quick war and we'd better win it because we won't have anything left."

Gen. Bernard Rogers, Army Chief of Staff, has complained of a "drastic shortage" in the reserves.



Black miners in South Africa...producing half the world's gold.

(Camera Press)

By ALAN RAKE/Gemini News Service

Africa produces more than half the world's supply of gold, platinum and vanadium and more than one-third of its supplies of chrome, manganese, aluminum silicate and vermiculite.

In the cases of gold, platinum, chrome, manganese and vanadium, the largest single alternative source of supply is the Soviet Union. Some minerals can be obtained from other sources, but it would be virtually impossible for any other country to replace South Africa as a supplier of

chrome, gold or metals in the platinum group.

It would take a decade or more to develop alternative mines, and during that time, the West would suffer severe shortages, particularly of manganese and uranium.

Many of these minerals are of strategic importance. Chromium, manganese and vanadium are essential ingredients in steel-making. "High" chrome is used in special alloys for military aircraft and armaments.

Platinum is essential for refining oil and is used in the production of glass. Other members of the platinum group are used in electronic equipment. The proportion of these minerals put to strategic use would increase very substantially in time of war.

A Soviet specialist in economic warfare, Maj. Gen. A.N. Lagovskiy is quoted in the report as saying that the Soviet Union should exploit the dependency of the West by cutting off from its sources of supply in Southern Africa.

POSSIBLY THE MOST strategic mineral of all is uranium, which South Africa has been producing for more than 25 years. At peak production in 1959, there were 26 uranium producing mines supplying almost 6,000 tons to the Combined Development Agency of the U.S. and Britain.

By 1965, 19 of these producers had stopped because of lack of demand, but now the race for nuclear power on again and South Africa has a high potential in the field of uranium mining operations, where the uranium is found as a by-product.

All this shows how the West's short-term interests are inextricably bound up with those of South Africa. Its economy has been geared to supplying Western needs in minerals and many agricultural products for most of this century.

Unless South Africa plays steady over Rhodesia and Namibia and makes its own decisions, the West will see that its long-term economic interests lie elsewhere.

Concern over U.S. army

By JOSEF HERBERT The Associated Press

"My first solution to the problem is for the military to acknowledge that there is a problem. They're not being candid," said Rep. Robin Beard, a Tennessee Republican and a staunch critic of the volunteer force.

Beard, a former marine and a member of the House Armed Services Committee, commissioned a report that concludes that the quality of today's soldier is poor, his training inferior and that the army "as an effective fighting force is in serious trouble." The report said 60 days after mobilization the army would be short of half a million men.

Pentagon officials contend the critics are exaggerating the army's defects and do not offer realistic alternatives.

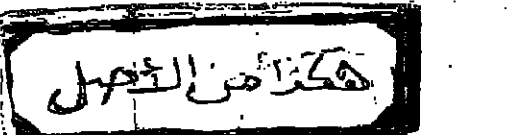
From a 1.3 million-member force during the Vietnam War in 1968, the army dropped to 812,000 in 1973 and to about 772,000 today.

timates. Acknowledging the problem, the army has begun \$20m. Reserve training program and, for the first time, has turned to full-time reserve recruiters.

The Pentagon recently ordered armed forces to study minimum enlistments to improve the quality of volunteers. The goal is to have an increase in the minimum enlistment period to solve the problem of turnover and justify the expense of training.

Pentagon officials, however, dispute that today's soldier is inferior to the draftee: one of every five soldiers, they note, is a high school graduate, an absentee, drunk, abusive and judicial and non-punitive penalties have been dramatically reduced.

The critics argue that the army's youth has become a last resort option: "They never told us we were presently downgrading. All of the training manuals, downgrading the reading level from 11th grade to 8th grade and putting them out as books," said Beard, who adds that 10 per cent of recruits are over 25 and beyond a 5th-grade level.



CONQUER INFLATION!

Israel has been suffering from inflation for some time, and it gets worse from day to day.

From a feeling of civic responsibility, and in the light of the crisis in the political, economic and moral situation in which we find ourselves, the undersigned — the heads of organizations affiliated through the Coordinating Bureau of Economic Organizations — have decided to make a 90-day attempt to brake the inflationary process. This decision was made against the background of our increasing dependence on external factors. Our actions are not conditional on the behaviour of others, but it is clearly not in the power of part of the population to exert a decisive influence, and if this does not become a joint, supreme effort by ALL citizens, this trial will be nothing more than an honestly motivated but ineffective episode.

We are convinced of the importance of this joint effort by us all to use the next 90 days to hammer the index, and show everyone, including ourselves, that we are able to change our economic situation.

We appeal to the members of our organizations to make this effort to restrain price rises as much as possible. We ask this, despite their having to pay an advance on the cost-of-living increase, which will increase costs.

Our members are asked to make every effort to freeze the prices of manufactured goods and agricultural produce for an experimental period, where this is possible.

For those goods and agricultural produce which can be reduced in price, be it only by a little, our members are asked to make such price reductions.

Our members are asked to reduce as much as possible the amount added to the final cost, as products pass through the wholesale and retail stages. Every agora taken off the price of a product is an effective weapon in the fight against inflation.

We call on our members to hold general sales in all branches of commerce during this period, in order to give concrete expression to their participation in the fight against inflation.

We call on our members to introduce special price reduction campaigns for products, where this is possible.

Manufacturers and workshop owners are called on to increase efficiency and make economies, and to pass on the reduced costs to the consumer.

Service organizations (banks, insurance companies, cinema owners, hairdressers, laundries, etc.) are called on to lower the cost of their services as much as possible, and to exercise restraint when introducing unavoidable price increases resulting from higher costs.

Every price reduction helps us get onto a new road. All the above is addressed to manufacturers, suppliers, etc. However, this attempt cannot succeed unless all citizens make a joint effort, along the following lines:

- ★ During a period of 90 days, buy linked bonds every month to the value of 5% of your income. Voluntary purchase of loan certificates is an efficient means of restraining inflation, by reducing the flow of money to the market. Voluntarily buying linked bonds is preferable to additional taxation. If our effort fails, the value of these bonds will go up with the index, and the saver will not lose. We call on the government not to use the money from such sales of bonds, but to withdraw it from circulation.
- ★ Avoid unnecessary purchases. By so doing, you will aid the restraint in price rises. In this way, you will be able in the future to buy the products at cheaper prices than those in effect today.
- ★ During the next 90 days, do not absent yourself from work, unless there is an essential reason. Absenteeism increases prices.
- ★ Increase output and efficiency. By so doing, you will increase production and reduce expenses, thus slowing inflation.
- ★ Save fuel by leaving your car at home, at least once a fortnight. Every country in the world, even the richest, is making supreme efforts to save fuel and energy which is bought with foreign currency.
- ★ Strikes and industrial action — must be stopped immediately. Strikes and industrial action must be avoided during the trial period, since these cause waste and increased costs, thus fuelling inflation.

Working together we can curb inflation — it is worthwhile to all of us to make this trial of 90 days, which will make it possible to replan the economy, and get onto a new road. Give a hand — together we can cure the economy and restrain inflation.

AVRAHAM (BUMA) SHAVIT
Coordinating Bureau of Economic Organizations President, Manufacturers Association of Israel

YAACOV FRANK
President, Israel Association of Artisans and Small Manufacturers

SHMUEL FEDERMAN
President, Israel Hotels Association

YEHOSEUA NAHARI
Chairman, General Association of Merchants in Israel

AVNER BEN-YAKAR
Federation of Israel Chambers of Commerce

AVRAHAM (RAMI) TEIBER
Chairman, Association of Insurance Companies of Israel Ltd.

ARYE KETZAF
Chairman, Israel Diamond Manufacturers Association Ltd.

YAACOV YISRAELI
National Commerce Federation

ELIYAHU IZAKSON
President, Farmers Federation of Israel

DAVID SHOHAM
Chairman, Association of Banks of Israel

MOSHE SCHNITZER
President, The Diamond Exchange

DOV ESHED
Association of Cleaning and Maintenance Organizations

AVRAHAM SPERLING
President, Federation of Contractors Associations of Israel

SHABTAI HIMMELFARB
Chairman, Association of Daily Newspaper Publishers

KADISH SHERMISTER
Chairman, Association of Security Organizations

GAVRIEL MOGRABI
Chairman, The Cinemas Association

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Cabinet's musical chairs

THE DETAILS of the Cabinet reshuffle which Prime Minister Begin finally succeeded in pushing through the Cabinet have been known for several weeks and thus come as no surprise. But the final act of approval cannot but evoke a sense of disappointment.

It has for long been apparent that the government, with the exception of the short honeymoon period in which the ministers forewent smoking at Cabinet sessions, has not functioned as a collective body.

And 18 months after their installation in power it is equally clear that some of the ministers have not succeeded in functioning well in their own jobs.

It was characteristic of the tortuous process of pushing the portfolio changes through the Cabinet that the major point of contention was the National Religious Party's sniping at the Democratic Movement's numerical over-representation in the Cabinet.

From a purely mathematical point of view the NRP was perfectly correct. So what?

That's coalition politics. And if Mr. Begin wishes to pay back Prof. Yadin for his loyalty in this way, there is certainly nothing illegitimate about that.

But this squabble by the NRP is trivial. In a government that is not operating well it is surely besides the point to tangle politically over arithmetic distribution of the power to mis-govern.

Mr. Begin should have been concerned with the fate of the country's industry, commerce and tourism in the hands of a minister who was obviously only too happy to put behind him a confused term of office as Minister of Housing. Or of the non-performance of other ministers dealing with domestic affairs.

Mr. Begin is, however, not concerned. The best evidence for this was his willingness to leave three ministries without political heads for a period of four months. This was an exact repetition of a similar political tactic Mr. Begin adopted in the first four months of his government's life regarding the posts held in trust for the dithering DMC.

The Prime Minister's apparent lack of concern for the unromantic nuts and bolts side of government operations can perhaps be explained, though not explained away, by his own personal predilections and by his total immersion in the field of foreign affairs.

But are there no other central political leaders in the Likud who are not only concerned, but scared out of their wits by the inexorable electoral implications of the first-ever government set up by a 29-year-old opposition, which, a bare 18 months into office, shows every sign of outdoing the dismal record of the Alignment government at the nadir of its decline?

Challenge for Mr. Landau

MR. HAIM LANDAU, in becoming Minister of Transport, is taking on a high impossible job. Not one of Israel's numerous ministers of transport could sum up his frustrating term of office as anything near satisfactory.

The reasons for the particularly frustrating nature of the transport portfolio are manifold, but they number high up on the list, a "cliché" that includes some of the most powerful and contentious of Israel's special interests, and an operational agenda that requires billions in budgetary allocations that are never forthcoming.

Mr. Landau will have barely two and a half years to get on top of his job and pile up a record. The best advice well-wishers could proffer is that he refrain from spreading himself thin and concentrate on one or two of the most important problems on his ministerial plate.

It would be no exaggeration to assert in this connection that the most pressing of these problems, although possibly also the most intractable, is the skyrocketing rate of road accidents and fatalities.

Israel has for some time now held the unenviable world record for road fatalities. The public and official shudder-struggling that has greeted this shocking facet of Israeli life has also led us to disregard the fact that road fatalities for the five years since the Yom Kippur War nearly equal the number of killed in that tragic war.

There are various theories and studies on what should be done to bring about a significant reduction in these unnecessary deaths. But there has never been an all-out and unrelenting road safety campaign that enjoyed the untiring support and initiative of the Minister of Transport.

Mr. Landau would be doing the country a signal service, and earn a well-deserved niche for himself in Israel's government history, if he chose to concentrate on this life-saving aspect of his Ministry's functions.

POSTSCRIPTS

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS are keen to distinguish between good and bad lecturers, and do not necessarily favour those who are easy.

Faculty members at Tel Aviv University came to this conclusion after 16,000 students in the faculties of Social Sciences, Arts, Life Sciences, Law and Social Work rated their professors.

The results showed that students were impressed by those lecturers who knew their material and could present it interestingly. They also could admire the lecturer who knew his material even if he could not present it well. When a lecturer preferred one course over the others he taught, students sensed this and also preferred him in his favourite course.

A reasonable level of agreement was reached among students taking the same course, which led the

researchers to conclude that students were able to rate their lecturers without regard to the student's own level of knowledge or interest in the subject matter.

The university has decided to set up a unit in the School of Education which will use this student feedback for training new faculty and in devising teaching aids for experienced lecturers. It is unlikely that university teachers will be required to take courses to improve their teaching methods, but they will be able to take advantage of consultation and materials if they should wish. L.L.

AT A RECENT meeting of the British Allia Movement's Chairmen's Conference in Bournemouth, it was announced that the EAM's singles group would henceforth be known as the "Golda Meir Singles Group for Allia."

THE CASE FOR PENAL COLONIES

The Post's MEIR MERHAV argues that the location of our top-security jails in densely-populated areas helps escapees to avoid recapture. He suggests that penal colonies in the Negev would be a more secure and more humane alternative.

THE LATEST jailbreak at Ramle raises a major question that goes beyond those that will no doubt engage the attention of the people who will investigate the case. That question is why the country's prisons must all be located in densely populated areas. Why, in other words, at least certain categories of criminals cannot be imprisoned in conditions that could not only increase security, but also provide more humane conditions.

No prison is absolutely escape-proof. As Pappilon showed, there have been successful escapes even from Devil's Island. Imprisonment for a long term, or for an indefinite term, stimulates even the dullest of prisoners to an ingenuity that will always be ahead of even the tightest security measures.

As one who spent two years of his life behind the barbed wire of British detention camps, I believe I can say that plans for escape hardly leave the prisoner's mind for a minute.

As a rule, these ingenious escape plans remain idle dreams. But they become actual jailbreaks when motivation and determination are strong enough; when — since most escapes require the cooperation or at least the cover-up of other prisoners — the group of prisoners involved develops sufficient cohesion; and, above all, when an opportunity presents itself.

Jailbreaks fall into several classes. There is the spontaneous grab at an unexpected opportunity, such as a momentary failure of security measures, by a prisoner with a latent determination to escape. There is the carefully planned subterfuge, such as that of the man who, years ago, whipped off the prison shirt under which he was wearing a white T-shirt, and then mingled with a group of visitors and quietly walked out.

MOST JAILBREAKS, however, involve the physical overcoming of security arrangements — digging a tunnel, sawing window bars, scaling a wall, jumping the barbed wire fence, springing locks and overpowering warders. But whatever the specific form of a jailbreak — and they are as varied as the men involved, the physical conditions of their imprisonment and the opportunities for escape — they all, including those that are not premeditated, have a common denominator: to stand any chance of success, the escapee must be able to merge quickly into the surrounding population.

That is why, in most countries, the top security prisons are located in isolated areas. Uninhabited islands, sites surrounded by marshes, desert or dense forest, are favourite locations. The principle behind this is obvious: even if the break-out from the actual prison is successful, the escapee must still traverse much hostile ground, at the cost of considerable time, before he can hope to find a safe refuge. And that gives the authorities a reasonable expectation in hunting down the escapee.

The top security prisons in Israel such as Ramle or Shatta, like all the others, are right in the middle of densely populated areas. The one now being built, which is intended to be the last word in incarceration, is at Kfar Yona. Its watch-towers and walls will grace the Sharon's landscape in some of the most expensive real estate available. Any prisoner who escapes from there — and an escape is inevitable, some time — will be in Netanya or Herzliya in a matter of minutes.

THE GOVERNMENT has recently been preoccupied, at least in theory, with the appalling state of our prisons. Interior Minister Dr. Yosef Burg has found the interim solution in the appointment of yet another committee. If anyone has thought of an alternative to the monstrous for-

malizations, are spiritually so much more "liberated" than the engineers, doctors and applied scientists. (The only institution of higher learning in Israel which has consistently maintained a student symphony orchestra over the past decade happens to be the Technion.)

It is somewhat presumptuous to equate the state of ethics, aesthetics and social behaviour in our society with the financial well-being of the universities. These areas are the legitimate concern of all members of society, regardless of their occupation or the level of their education. It is equally wrong to label any attempt at retrenchment in certain university activities as "anti-intellectual."

On the contrary, the universities themselves should be the first concerned with making the best use of limited funds.

PROFESSOR (EMERITUS) HAIM FINKEL
 Haifa.

Sir, — "The case for the humanities" would have been completely justified if it were written in the 19th century. But now it is a misconception to continue considering the so-called "spiritual" realm as the exclusive domain of the humanities. The natural sciences have now advanced far enough to be able to answer many philosophical questions.

Therefore, the natural sciences have not only the practical purpose of providing modern technology and making the existence of a billion people on this tiny planet possible, but have also a tremendous spiritual potential. It is not a matter of widespread scepticism in the value of humanities," as Prof. Kaplan puts it, but of the fact that, in this last quarter of the 20th century, to be a truly educated person, one has to study natural sciences, even if this is done at the expense of curtailing the study of some of the humanities.

Dr. JACOB ROSIN
 Netanya.

READERS' LETTERS

CASE FOR THE HUMANITIES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Professor Abraham Kaplan's "case for the humanities" (January 7) is a beautifully written and eloquent plea for a cause which few people challenge. It is based upon the incorrect assumption that anyone is seriously proposing the total elimination of our faculties of humanities.

It is true that the universities are under budgetary pressures which provoke a careful re-appraisal of priorities. This could lead to a favouring of engineering, technology and the applied social sciences at the expense of the pure sciences and the humanities, although this trend is far from general acceptance as yet. However, in a country of limited resources, beset with problems and in a virtual state of siege, such priorities may be justified.

One could go further and question the need for large percentages of Israelis to obtain an academic degree. Higher learning is in itself, an unassailable goal to which every enlightened citizen should justifiably aspire. This does not necessarily mean a higher degree. The problem with the massive trend of our youth toward higher degrees is that it gives the graduates unjustified pretensions, and often makes them maladjusted for many types of productive and essential employment. Consequently we are becoming a nation of foremen and managers dependent upon Arab labour. This is the exact opposite of the Zionist ideal of self-reliance and creativity in a normally structured labour force. Self-labour was never in conflict with the ancient Jewish tradition of study. Theatres, concert halls, art exhibitions, printing presses and lending libraries have flourished quite well over the centuries outside the framework of the university.

Moreover, it has not been incontrovertibly established that graduates of the humanities faculties, with their narrow

specializations, are spiritually so much more "liberated" than the engineers, doctors and applied scientists. (The only institution of higher learning in Israel which has consistently maintained a student symphony orchestra over the past decade happens to be the Technion.)

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Dr. JACOB ROSIN
 Netanya.

BORDERS: THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — It is interesting to note how morality and people's inherent and inalienable rights are protected by modern diplomacy. According to David Landau's interview with Gideon Raphael (December 31), all that was necessary to legitimize Europe's post-war borders was for Henry Kissinger and Gromyko to agree to each others' "terms" in the interest of "detente."

What about the indigenous populations in the areas where borders were thus legitimized? What about their right to self-determination or at least to participation in the determination of their own future? It appears that, of all the people of the world whose lives were changed by war, this privilege is only due to the Arab inhabitants of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza District.

Jerusalem. ARTHUR MARCUS

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Dr. JACOB ROSIN
 Netanya.

DREAM OF SECURITY OR REALITY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — There is probably much truth in the arguments developed by Shmuel Katz in his weekly articles. However, his claim that "Sadat never made a statement, or took a step, which was not consonant with the Arab purpose of Israel's elimination, albeit in stages" (January 3) is unlikely to enhance Mr. Katz's credibility.

The unvarying motif of Mr. Katz's essays appears to be that the Arabs cannot be trusted, that the Americans are pursuing the wrong policy, that the three million Israelis are America's only reliable ally in this region, and now finally, that Israel should refrain from resuming the negotiations for a peace treaty.

As to the question, "What is good for the Americans?", an answer — an American view-point — was given in plain language by George Ball in an article "America's interest in the Middle East" subheaded: "The dangers of unlimited support for Israel" (Harpers, October 1978). The Jerusalem Post would perform a public service if it reprinted this article in full. It may serve to return some Israelis to reality.

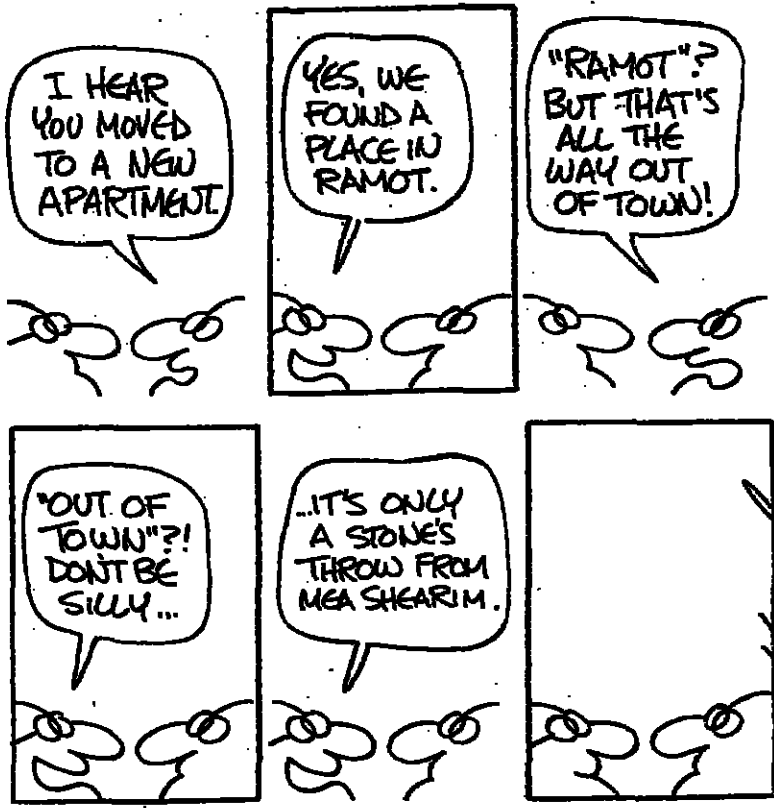
It may be presumptuous for an ordinary citizen to question the views of the Prime Minister's former adviser on overseas information. On the other hand, we have had our share of experts proven wrong by events. Does Mr. Katz honestly consider it feasible that peaceful relations can be established with our neighbours, while holding on to the greater part of the West Bank? Does he think that it is possible for us to survive as a nation in this region without peace, and to resist a combination of world opinion, U.S. pressure, and growing Arab oil-financial-military power? In view of the present combination of circumstances, is there in fact a practical alternative to peace treaties based on massive withdrawal combined with greatest possible guarantees and security arrangements?

ZEEV RAPHAEL
 Haifa.

PENFRIEND

HUBERT SCHELOSKE (16), of Gerb-Cremerstr. 59, 424 Emmerich, West Germany, would like to correspond with young Israelis in English or German. He is interested in stamps, swimming, books and politics.

Dry Bones



sentenced to life or long terms, there are many who are not incorrigible criminals. There is an obvious difference between the habitual armed robber or the psychopathic murderer and, say, the man serving a life sentence for a crime of passion, even terrorists, whose motives are mainly political, remain dangerous only as long as terrorism outside continues.

Nevertheless, there are criminals who can be regarded as irredeemable. They have nothing to lose, as the two Ramle escapees recaptured on Saturday, sold of themselves. These brothers are prime candidates for the type of imprisonment suggested here.

But there is, at the other end of the spectrum, another category of prisoners who might be kept in perhaps physically similar, but functionally different, conditions of imprisonment. A penal colony, where serious effort at rehabilitation could be undertaken, would be done at a smaller cost and would probably reduce the occasions when practical, by the entire police force of the country has to be placed on alert.

would not need the tight security measures that apply to the more rigorous penal colony, but it would need much more manpower. It may be argued that its location will make it more difficult to recruit the psychologists, the social workers, the administrators and the wardens who are in such short supply even for the centre of the country.

The answer to that is that if workers can be found for the potash works in Sdom, for phosphate mining at Oran, and for oilfields in Sinal, then adequate remuneration will also make it possible to recruit the necessary manpower for these prisons.

The recent prison-break at Ramle naturally focuses attention on the protection of society against a gang of dangerous criminals. But that protection can go hand in hand with the creation of much more humane conditions for the punishment for which society has not yet found an alternative. It could be done at a smaller cost and would probably reduce the occasions when practical, by the entire police force of the country has to be placed on alert.

TRIBULATION OF THE SELF-EMPLOYED

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The self-employed are supposed to be the great cheaters of the country and are punished for it without fail. Though self-employed, I do not consider that I belong to the category of cheaters.

Like most self-employed, in order to make a decent living, I have to put in 12-hour working days, during which I probably do three times as much work as the average employee. After these 12 hours, I still have to prepare the bookkeeping for my accountant. And then there is also VAT. No wonder that I cannot meet any of the deadlines set by the Treasury, be it the VAT payment every two months, or the annual income tax return. I am dependent on others to file my return since, amongst others, I must get endorsements of income tax deductions from payments by my clients and these always arrive late.

Therefore, I asked for a postponement for submitting my return, which was not granted. In desperation, my accountant sent a second request for a postponement. The answer was shattering: first came a request for a property declaration for each of the years 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978. Of course, this is a nearly impossible task, taking me away from work for weeks and costing thousands of pounds. And on the same day, received two bills totalling IL7,500 — the penalty for not having met the deadlines for VAT and income tax return. And this in spite of the fact that I paid most of my income tax for 1977/78 in advance!

Instead of finding real culprits, is of course much easier for the authorities to milk willing taxpayers to the limit and beyond.

WERNER BRAU
 Jerusalem.

RECKLESS DRIVING

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Your report about the increasing number of road accidents, many of them caused by fast driving (January 7), reminded me of what I learned during a recent visit to Los Angeles.

The son of one of my friends got a ticket for fast driving a year ago and paid a fine of \$10. A few weeks ago,

he got a second ticket for speeding but this time his fine was \$25. In addition, his insurance company was informed about it and his premium was increased by 200 per cent, as it is now considered a high risk driver.

What about introducing this system in Israel?

FRANZ FISCHER
 Haifa.

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